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The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XXII NO. 84

BOMBAY TUESDAY, APRIL 10, 1934

TWELVE PAGES

ASSEMBLY QUESTION PUTS GOVT. IN QUANDARY

Congress Not A Theological Laboratory

ANGLO-IRISH DISPUTE

There Must Be Acceptable Basis For Discussion Says Thomas

LONDON, April 9. The Anglo-Irish dispute was raised at question time in the House of Commons. Mr. Thomas declared that Britain was very willing to resume discussions with Free State with a view to arriving at settlement on all questions, but there must first be an acceptable basis for discussion. He emphasised that the question of land annuities formed only a part of the dispute. Government had offered an impartial tribunal but the offer was unacceptable to Free State. Labourite Grenfell urged a meeting between Mr. de Valera and Mr. Thomas in order to try to surmount the difficulty of the suggested tribunal. Mr. Thomas replied, he never shirked meeting anybody and intimated that Mr. de Valera had never given any indication of desire to reopen the matter.—Reuter. (Earlier News on Page 7.)

ASSAM TOUR BEGINS TO-DAY

Gandhiji Accorded Tremendous Ovation At Katihar

KATIHAR, April 9. Gandhiji and his party arrived here this morning from Patna on his way to Purnea where from he leaves to-morrow on his Assam tour for Harijan movement. A huge crowd accorded him a tremendous ovation. Gandhiji delivered a short address before the train left carrying him to Purnea.—(United Press).

GANDHIJI AT PURNEA

PURNEA, April 9. Mahatmaji reached here this morning. To-day being his day of silence no programme for whole day was chalked out. He addressed a public meeting this evening when an address of welcome on behalf of the Purnea Municipality was presented to him.—United Press.

TREMOR FELT AT DARBHANGA AGAIN

DHARBHANGA, April 9. A severe tremor was felt here at 2.30 a.m. this morning accompanied by a rumbling sound. No damage is reported so far. Panic prevails once again.—United Press.

SPANISH DECREE

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

MADRID, April 9. The cabinet has approved of the decree establishing military command in the Moroccan Colony of Ifny, whose occupation was one of the most peaceful operations in history. Ifny, nominally under Spanish sovereignty for centuries, was never officially occupied until a few days ago. A Colonel accompanied by a single soldier with radio apparatus arrived and erected the flag. Premier Lerroux emphasises the strategic importance and national wealth of the territory.

SIND, April 9.

The Commissioner of Sind has issued a press note sanctioning special remission of revenue in view of low prices of agricultural products as compared with those prevailing when the last settlements were introduced. The extent of remission varies in different Talukas.—United Press.

A. I. C. C. MUST MEET AT ONCE

Nariman's Criticism Of Gandhiji's Statement

Mr. K. F. Nariman in the course of a statement said—Gandhiji may be described as the modern Oracle of Delhi. His utterances and statements are at times, so delightfully vague and so intricately ambiguous that diametrically opposite constructions can be placed on it. In this respect his last masterpiece excels even his previous performances. Sarojini Devi with her keener perception has perhaps penetrated the deeper inner meaning and on a closer study of the statement, it seems that after all, her interpretation may be correct. If so, those who had hurriedly rushed to the press with a premature expression of joy may have to retract. The position, so far as Congress is concerned, appears to her to be fundamentally the same as before; there is only a change in the degree. From the mass it came to individual at Poona; Patna has further circumscribed it to Gandhiji alone; it is now literally one man's show. Napoleon in the flush of victory declared "State! I am the State". Gandhiji more humbly but with the same firmness declares that so far as Satyagraha is concerned "Congress! I am the Congress."

Again it is not the result of consultation with his colleagues

or political associates nor is it due to political expediency or study of present situation; it is the same incomprehensible phraseology "the decisions are in answer to intense introspection, searching of the heart and waiting upon God."

"UNKIND VERDICT"

Apart from the conclusion, the process of reasoning and arguments are more significant and of far-reaching importance. According to this "new testament" "Satyagraha" is no more a political weapon in our struggle for Freedom. This unkind verdict comes as a great shock to thousands, who had, for years, pinned their faith on it and had followed this method in the hope of achieving their goal; its political efficacy and potentiality has been preached from a thousand platforms and so late in the day: now, we are told that "Satyagraha" is a purely spiritual weapon and may be used incidentally for mundane ends only. This belated verdict is at once a condemnation of our past methods and creates a blankness in our future action.

UNFAIR TEST

Such a whole-sale condemnation is not at all justified by the results. The wonderful achievement

(Continued on page 10.)

Working Committee To Meet Informally?

(BY OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

BOMBAY, Monday. My persistent inquiries have elicited the information that there is a strong move to get an informal meeting of the Working Committee called as suggested by me on Friday, in order to take authoritative decision and prepare the agenda for the All-India Congress Committee to consider.

Every one seems to be anxious that the possible confusion of ideas following Mahatma's statement should be cleared and it is generally felt that the sooner a decisive step is taken for the withdrawal of the Civil Disobedience by the Congress the better it will be for the nation. And I will not be surprised if invitations have already been despatched to those of the members of the Working Committee as are outside the prison walls asking them to keep themselves free from any engagements so that they will be in a position to proceed to attend an informal meeting of the Members of the Working Committee at a moment's notice.

Vigorous attempts, I understand, are afoot to get Gandhiji to attend such a meeting and guide its deliberations and decision.

WANTED ECONOMIC PROGRAMME

The rank and file of the Congress have no quarrel with Gandhiji's decision. Individual Civil Disobedience had been played out. Mahatma's decision is a recognition of that fact.

They think that the opportunity of withdrawal of civil disobedience should be taken advantage of to create public opinion for a forward programme of organisation of the masses on the basis of their economic demands. Pandit Jawaharlal's presence would have been of immense value in this direction. In his absence, they

feel that there is none in the present A.I.C.C. who would command that influence and attention for securing the adoption of that programme. They, therefore, think that the movement for an open session of the National Congress should be started in the different provinces. Great hopes are entertained of the Congress Socialists in this direction.

It is hoped that the Congress Working Committee which will meet informally in the course of the next few days, will suspend Civil Disobedience and leave the formulation of a new programme to a special Session of Congress to be convened by it soon.

OFFICIAL DILATORINESS DEPLORED.

An Associated Press message received here late last night stated that Government of India did not answer the short notice question tabled in the Assembly and says that "it is doubtful whether the Government will be able to agree to answer the question immediately. The matter..... requires careful examination, but an answer will be given as soon as the Government are in a position to do so."

Political circles that count with Government in the City are surprised at the dilatory attitude which they consider to be most ill-advised. It is pointed out that Government ought to have taken advantage of Mahatma's decision to create an atmosphere of conciliation. Such dilatory tactics only take the grace out of any decision of the Government in the direction of affording facilities for the various Congress organisations to discuss the "Congress Dictator's" decision "As is characteristic of this Government," said a prominent non-Congress public man, "it never

WILL THEY LIFT BAN ON CONGRESS?

Reply Not This Week

NEW DELHI, April 9. The lobby correspondent of the Associated Press understands that though short notice questions have been tabled asking the Government to announce their policy about lifting the ban on the Congress Committee, it is doubtful whether the Government will be able to agree to answer the question immediately.

The matter, it is understood, requires careful examination, but an answer will be given as soon as the Government are in a position to do so.

In any case, an ordinary notice enables the question to be answered in ten days, so that if not this week, next week Government should be able to answer it.—A. P.

Ranga Iyer Tables Short Notice Questions In Assembly

NEW DELHI, April 9. The Legislative Assembly met to-day to resume consideration of the Princes' Protection Bill clause by clause. Mr. C. S. Ranga Iyer tabled the following short-notice questions regarding the release of civil disobedience prisoners in view of Mahatma Gandhi's withdrawal of Civil Resistance:—

"Will Government be pleased to state if they will consider the advisability of taking immediate steps for the release of the civil disobedience prisoners after ratification of Mahatma Gandhi's abandonment of the civil disobedience by the Congress Working Committee?"

"Will Government remove the ban on the holding of meetings of the Congress Working Committee to consider ratification of Mahatma Gandhi's decision."

Govindanand Wants A.I.C.C. Meeting

KARACHI, April 9. "I maintain that it is the A. I. C. C. or the Congress alone that has the right to order a change in the Congress programme. Therefore the A.I.C.C. should forth with be summoned formally to call off the movement and chalk out a pure politico-economic programme to give fight to the White Paper and the Communal Award. The A. I. C. C. must immediately assemble to frame the National Demand for carrying on a tearing propaganda in the country to secure for it support from every town and hamlet and then call a Constituent Assembly on the basis of universal adult franchise to endorse the National Demand."

Thus said Swami Govindanand in a statement to the Press on Mahatma Gandhi's decision to withdraw civil disobedience.

does the right thing at the right time."

The release of Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru would have caught the imagination of the people. And here was the chance for the Government. It is not still too late for them to avail themselves of it.

"There Is Limit To Price For Federation"

But Assembly Doesn't Bother About It

Mody Bargains For Textile Bill By Voting For Govt.

(From Our Special Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, April 9.

Sir Shammukham Chetty without the wig, Mr. Ramaswamy without his puggie, Mr. Ismail Chaudhry in a Gandhi-cap in place of the fez, Mr. Jog in a Khadi-shirt and dhotie indicated to-day that the heat of Delhi was becoming unbearable and that "to keep their heads cool" as Sir Shammukham Chetty put it, they had given up their head-dress. Every attempt had been made to cool the chamber, but that reduced the light so that the lights had to be put on to enable Mr. Mudalliar to read extracts from the District Magistrates' opinion on the Princes' Protection Bill.

THE LIMIT.

To-day the Opposition fired its most effective shot. Three Round Tablers were in the most fighting form. "There is a limit to the price we are to pay for the Federation," said Mr. Mudalliar in tones of anguish, born of experience of newspaper work.

Sir Cowsaji echoed the same protest and Mr. Joshi went further and desired protection for "the sake of purity of public life" against the Princes appointing as advisers public men and retired Government officials of India, which practice had grown so much that, even though the Auditor-General was prohibited by the Statute from accepting office under the Crown on retirement, a convenient Prince was made to find a job for him.

HAIG'S REPLY.

Sir Harry Haig's reply was thorough. He, in fact, said, "The papers you have in mind we will not touch. There are some professional blackmailers; they and they alone, we wish to punish and to them we will show no quarter."

Both sides put their case as best as they could. The division result was a foregone conclusion.

MODY VOTES FOR GOVT.

It was 31 against 60. The latter included two journalist members, Messrs. Ranga Iyer and Dumasia, whereas Mr. Mody's vote with Government was interpreted in the lobby as a tactical move to keep the Government on his side in the coming fight against the Textile Protection Bill, in which all non-official parties have joined hands to move for circulation of the Bill.

The Bill will be passed with a comfortable majority, but the third reading Mr. Ranga Iyer promised further quarrel with Mr. Puri for which he asked Mr. Neogy to send for Mr. Puri to hear his reply in person.

RAILWAY FINANCE COMMITTEE The President announced that the following 11 persons had been elected to serve on the Standing Finance Committee for Railways:—Haji Ismail Khan, Mr. Murtaza Saheb Sir Leslie Hudson, Mr. R. S. Sarma, Mr. Yamin Khan, Mr. Nihal Singh.

The following 8 have been elected to serve on the Standing Committee on emigration: Mr. Sher Mohamed Khan, Mr. M. C. Raja, Mr. N. M. Joshi, Mr. B. C. Jog, Mr. F. E. James, Mr. B. V. Jadav, Mr. Muzammam Saheb and Mr. Rastogi.

DELETE PRESS CLAUSE

The House took up further consideration of the Princes Pro-

STOP PRESS

On Page 7.

tection Bill, as it has emerged from the Select Committee.

Mr. B. L. Patil moved an amendment deleting the clause relating to the Press. He said that the emergency for the muzzling of the press in this way existed only during the period following the mutiny, during the Bengal partition agitation and the civil disobedience movement. Since the burden of proving the want of intention was laid on the Press, no newspapers would even run the risk of publishing statements even of the facts and thus the only chance of ventilating the grievances of State subjects would be removed. The Government contended that this provision was not new, but the speaker said that section (1) c of the Press Act of 1910 allowed comments against not only States administrations, but also against the Princes.

"GREATEST NEED"

The Raja of Kollengode opposing the amendment said that "if this clause was omitted then there was no use going on with the Bill, as the greatest need of the moment was to afford protection to the States from the onslaughts of the Press."

Mr. Mussam Saheb said that supervision over the press was not only advantageous to the States and to the early formation of the Federation, but was also desirable in the interests of British Indian subjects, for muzzling by a communal newspaper against a ruler resulted often in exciting feelings of the other community.

Mr. B. Das urged that Government not to take further powers and muzzle the press. The insistence on a measure like this even though it might be under the guise of protecting the Indian States, would not be in accordance with the spirit with which Mahatma Gandhi had called off the civil disobedience movement. Incidentally Mr. Das reiterated his view that the proceedings of the Select Committees should be part of the Assembly reports, so that they might facilitate references.

IN INTERESTS OF FEDERATION

Mr. Ranga Iyer urged the retention of this clause as that was the best means of ensuring the chances of a Federation with the Indian States. If he himself had changed, it was solely because of that consideration. They should do everything to facilitate Indian States joining with British India. The Bill was necessary to put down journalism of a blackmailing nature and the communal gutter-press.

JUDICIAL TRIAL DONE AWAY WITH

Mr. Ramaswami Mudalliar said that the offence covered in the clause was already punishable under the Act of 1922. The only difference was that the present Bill proposed to substitute for judicial trial now provided, an executive trial and also proposed to forfeit the security given by the press. The speaker maintained that the conditions were different in the Indian States, where the ruler had the authority to ban the entry of the newspapers into the State and the extent to which such power was used could be seen by the fact that even a paper of the standing of the 'Hindu' of Madras had been banned.

WHAT MAGISTRATES SAY Proceeding Mr. Mudalliar said that executive officials of the Govt. (Continued on Page 9)

FATAL MOTOR ACCIDENT

One Man Killed & Another Seriously Injured In Byculla Smash

One man was killed and another lost his leg and is lying in a critical condition at the J. J. Hospital, as a result of a serious motor accident, of an unusual character, which took place at Haines Road, Byculla on Monday evening.

It appears that a motor lorry belonging to Mr. Colabawalla was being driven along Haines Road towards Byculla Bridge, when just past the Khatau Makanji Spinning and Weaving Co.'s Mills another lorry came along on its way to De Lisle Road when it is alleged in attempting to avoid a head on collision, the two lorries bumped into each other, and the run the risk of publishing statements even of the facts and thus the only chance of ventilating the grievances of State subjects would be removed. The Government contended that this provision was not new, but the speaker said that section (1) c of the Press Act of 1910 allowed comments against not only States administrations, but also against the Princes.

Colabawalla's lorry sent Mr. Colabawalla's motor lorry on to the right side of the road. The lorry mounted the footpath and entered a tailoring shop crushing underneath it the proprietor, one Mahadao (40) who soon after succumbed to his injuries, at the J. J. Hospital and also caused serious injuries to Shivnath (35) who had come to see Mahadao. Shivnath's leg was severed as a result of the wheel going over it. He was also removed to the J. J. Hospital and his condition is reported to be critical.

AMERICAN EXCHANGES

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

NEW YORK, April 9.

The Stock Exchange scored a victory when the Senate Banking Committee voted by 10 to 8 in favour of the creation of a new Commission to regulate exchanges instead of giving the jurisdiction to the Federal Trade Commission as the Administration originally proposed.

TC INAUGURATE SWARAJ PARTY

CALCUTTA, April 9.

The "United Press" understands that the first formal meeting of the Swaraj Party will take place in Calcutta on May 5 and 6 when the constitution of the Party would be accepted and programme would be drawn up.

It is learnt that a large number of Congressmen would attend from all parts of India.

An attempt, it is understood, will be made to secure Gandhiji's presence at this conference so as to have the benefit of his advice in drawing up the Party's programme.—United Press.

FIRE HAVOC IN NILLA

CHITTAGONG, April 9.

The merchants of Nilla an important port on the coast of Bay of Bengal suffered loss to the extent of one lakh of rupees as a result of a devastating fire which reduced to ashes almost all the shops there.—(United Press).

THREE PAPERS FUND REACHES Rs. 2,16,100

On Monday the Three Papers Fund reached the total of Rs. 2,16,100

TABULATED ADLETS

1 Anna Per Word.

Minimum Re. 1.

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 16 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

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9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted (1) M.A. in English and (2) M.A. in Persian on 150-10-250, with subsidiary languages, to be clearly stated in applications which must reach the undersigned by 20th April, 1934. Appointments will be made on probation for one year. Principal, Chellasingh & Sitaldas College, Shikarpur, Sind. 8211

Wanted. Superintendent for a daily Newspaper Printing Press, those who have experience of Lino, News and Printing Departments only need apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 202, "Bombay Chronicle."

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Wanted—Special Agents to sell our "Lucky Policy" of Rs. Ten rupees. Terms lucrative. Upper India Insurance Society, Limited, Ambala. 4. (2212).

Applications are invited from persons desiring to take up the Selling Agency of the "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Editions, particularly at Rajahmundry, Malegaon, Barnagar, Rajahmundry, Larkhana, Mirpurkas, Sd Jhansi, Jubulpore, Maamad, Dhond, Pandharpur, Raichur, Balapur, Ernakulam, Dharmavaram, Trivandrum, Begwada, Cochin, Coimbatore, Cochin, Guntur, Nidadavole, Palghar, Ongole, Otappalam, Samakot, Salem, Katni, Meerut, Agra, Kemptee, Seoni, Saugor, Ajmer, Harda, Mysore, Anantapur, Nandura, Dehra Dun, Honawar, Delhi Simla, Wardha-Castle, Rork Arvi, Ellenhurst, Hinganganj, Kemptee, Pithapuram, Madras, Adoni, Nellore, Gwalior, Mhow, Sangli, Sattara. Write for terms and conditions to the Manager the "Bombay Chronicle", Co., Ltd., P. O. Box No. 322, Bombay.

154. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

For Sale at Mount Abu.—Well furnished double storeyed house in commanding situation adjacent to Club, Hotel, etc. 2 reception rooms, 2 ante rooms, 5 bed rooms with bath rooms attached, 1 large Office room, spacious verandahs, 10 stables for 14 horses, cow shed for 10 cows, English and Indian kitchens, 23 servants' quarters, 4 Sirdars' quarters with bath rooms attached, cement Tennis Court, Garage for 3 cars with quarters for chauffeurs. The house is surrounded by a large garden with well. Open to inspection by approved applicants. Apply to the Home Minister in H. Highness' Government, Alwar. (8216)

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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IN THE MATTER OF THE

INDIAN COMPANY'S ACT 1913.
Re. EXPORT TRUST (India) LIMITED, BOMBAY.
(In Voluntary Liquidation)

The following Special Resolution was passed in the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company, held at the Registered address of the Company on 5th April, 1934, at 2 p.m.
"RESOLVED THAT as it is not possible to continue the business of the Company and as there is no possibility of money coming forth from any source, the Company be and is hereby put into Voluntary Liquidation and Mr. Giridharilal of 109 A, Mahendra Mansions, Fort, Bombay, be and is appointed as Liquidator, and he be requested to do this work without any remuneration."
(Sd) M. FAZAL DIN, Chairman.
Bombay, 5th April, 1934. 8218

AUCTION SALES

MENESSE & Co

AUCTION SALE OF 63 BALES, MALKAPUR & DHULIA COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE & CO. will sell by public auction on THURSDAY, the 12th April, 1934, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), at the Cotton Depot Sewree near the Cotton Exchange Office concerned the above mentioned damaged cotton of Messrs The Toyo Menka, Kaisha Ltd.

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Tovama			
Maru	7090	30 Mar. 12 Apr.	
Tottori Maru	5973	17 Apr. 27 Apr.	
Nagato			
Maru	5901	25 Apr. 5 May	
Tango			
Maru	6893	29 April 10 May	
Mavebashi			
Maru	7005	18 May, 29 May.	

*Passenger steamer with excellent accommodation and services £50 Return.

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Steamers	Tons	Arrive	Leave
Hakusan			
Maru	10500	16 April	
Haruna Maru	10500	30 April	

COLOMBO-MARSEILLES-LONDON

Steamers	Tons	Arrive	Leave
Suwa Maru	10700	26 April	
Fushimi Maru	11000	10 May	

HONGKONG-SAN FRANCISCO

Steamers	Tons	Arrive	Leave
Asama Maru	12000	9 May	
Taiyo Maru	14500	23 May	

Kobe-Seattle via VANCOUVER

Steamers	Tons	Arrive	Leave
Helan Maru	11600	30 April	
Hikawa			
Maru	11600	21 May	

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Argon Maru	26th Mar.	7th Apr.
Toho	4th April	10th "
Kaisha	13th "	22nd "
Celebes	23rd "	7th May
Altai	9th May	22nd "
Keifuku	20th "	26th "
Pacific	24th "	7th June

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SHIPPING NEWS

Exports & Imports

ARRIVALS

Bombay, April 9.
C/Paris. Lloyd, Karachi.
Risaldar, Gordon, Calcutta.
Fusejama, Giovanini, Java.
Alipore, Hannan, Kobe.
Britania, Munro, Liverpool.
Fairfield City, Forbes, Houston.

DEPARTURES

Bombay, April 9.
C/Paris, Lloyd, Liverpool.
Victoria, Bongameria, Genoa.
Sikh, Bonnard, Calcutta.
Subadar, Oakeshott, Rangoon.

LOADING

Bombay, April 9.
Steamer Jalaputra for Rangoon.
Steamer Corona for Singapore.
Steamer Oldham for New York.
Steamer Maur for Bankok.

ITALIAN MAIL REPORT

Bombay, April 9.
S.S. Victoria.—The S.S. Italian mail steamer Victoria sailed on Monday for Genoa, etc., with mails, a general cargo and passengers.
S.S. Risaldar.—The T. M. Co's steamer Risaldar arrived in harbour on Monday from Calcutta with a cargo of 6917 tons coal.
S.S. Fusejama.—The Lloyd T. Co's steamer Fusejama arrived in harbour on Monday from Batavia with a general cargo.
S.S. Alipore.—The O. S. N. Co's steamer Alipore, arrived in harbour on Monday from Kobe with a general cargo.
S.S. C/Paris.—The K. N. Co's steamer City of Paris, arrived in harbour on Monday from Karachi with a general cargo, and hence she sailed on the same day for Liverpool with a general cargo and passengers.
S.S. Britannia.—The Graham T. Co's steamer Britannia arrived in harbour on Monday from Liverpool with a general cargo and 54 passengers.
S.S. Fairfield City.—The steamer Fairfield City arrived in harbour on Monday from Houston (Texas) with a general cargo and cotton.
S.S. Sikh.—The T. M. Co's steamer Sikh sailed yesterday for Calcutta with ballast.
S.S. Subadar.—The T. M. Co's Subadar sailed yesterday for Rangoon with ballast.

EXPORTS

Bombay, April 9.
S.S. C/o Calcutta for Liverpool. 50 bales wool raw Eastern Wool Trading Co. 40 bales wool raw Eastern Wool Trading Co. 100 bales cotton thread waste B. Mahasukhran & Co.
For Antwerp.—62 bags mustard seed S. M. Rajgor & Co; 2560 bags groundnut oil cakes A. Omerbhoy. S.S. Britannia for Liverpool.—8 bales wool raw H. A. Mohmmud & Sons; 330 bales cotton raw Vokart Bros; 137 bales cotton raw G. P. D. Vora & Co; 2400 bags myrabolium H. Bhagvandas & Co; 290 bags buffalo pickers P. Kasambhai.
For Marseilles.—110 bales cotton raw Vokart Bros.
S.S. Stolzenfels for Hamburg.—35 bales wool raw E. Mayil & Co; 100 bales hemp M. G. A. Hussain & Co; 61 bales cotton By L. O. Vora; 13 bales cotton V. A. Sane; 168 bales cotton raw Langley & Co; 55 bales cotton raw Anglo-Siam Corporation Ltd.
For Hamburg.—64 bags mustard seed A. Virji & Co; 58 bags turmeric A. P. Gupta; 125 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros.
For Antwerp.—200 bales wool raw E. Mayil & Co; 100 bales goat hair E. Mayil & Co; 123 bales cotton raw M. G. A. Hussain & Co; 61 bales cotton By L. O. Vora; 13 bales cotton V. A. Sane; 168 bales cotton raw Langley & Co; 55 bales cotton raw Anglo-Siam Corporation Ltd.
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REMINDS HER OF ARRAS

Miss Norah Hill Pleads For Co-operation To Build New Bihar

(From Our Correspondent).
PATNA, April 9.
Miss Norah Hill, Organising Secretary of the Indian Red Cross Society who visited Monghyr, Samastipur, Darbhanga and Muzaffarpur to show relief work of the Bihar Central Relief Committee, giving her impressions of the tour in the affected parts said:

"No words can exaggerate the ruin and desolation of ruined Monghyr which reminded me of Arras at the end of the war after it had been almost wiped out of existence by repeated bombardment."

It was however, wonderful to see the rapid recovery of people who had already set up temporary shops and were taking as their motto "business as usual."

WANTED CO-ORDINATION.
The Bihar Central Relief Committee was doing useful work in providing temporary shelter, food and clothing to the homeless poor. All voluntary relief societies should co-operate in trying to assist the Government and people to build up a healthier town on the ruins of the old Monghyr.

The problem of assisting the middle classes to rebuild their homes was a very serious one and it was no exaggeration to say she said, that at least a crore of rupees must be raised by voluntary effort to help reasonable traders and retired people who had lost all their possessions in a few minutes at Samastipur.

Miss Hill was shown the work of clearing the wells of sand, which the Bihar Central Relief Committee Volunteers were carrying on. At Darshanga, she went round the Bazar.

TRIBUTE TO SOVIET RED CROSS.

Miss Hill paid tributes to the Soviet Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies which had sent contributions. She thought that all voluntary relief societies ought to co-operate both with the Government and among themselves to prevent overlapping and she advised the volunteers of the Bihar Central Relief Committee to take ambulance training for future emergencies.

She heard with interest the scheme to train 100 volunteers in anti-epidemic work in Bihar and regretted that the Red Cross could give no financial assistance, as it had overspent its present income for relief work. Her society, she said, would however be glad to assist them in obtaining films, slides and pamphlets on cholera, small pox and malaria. India could never have too much hygiene instruction and this offered a very useful field of work, both for men and women volunteers, she concluded.

KAMALA NEHRU IN CALCUTTA

Interviews Pt. Jawaharlal In Jail

CALCUTTA, April 9.
Mrs. Swaruprani Nehru and Mrs. Kamala Nehru arrived in Calcutta yesterday. Mrs. Swaruprani Nehru has been admitted into the Chittaranjan Seva Sadan, where she was examined by Dr. B. C. Roy. She is suffering from a slight pain in the chest.

Mrs. Kamala Nehru had an interview with Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in the Alipore Central Jail.—A.P.

ALLEGED DACOITS GET 7 YEARS' R. I.

Judgment Reserved In Appeal Case

LAHORE, April 7.
The story of dacoity in a shop in a village in Ferozpur District was related to-day in the High Court when Mr. Justice Bhide reserved judgment in appeals by Mehrsingh and Sardara who had been convicted under section 31/488 I.P.C. and sentenced to 7 years' hard labour.

The story for the prosecution was that on the night of September 10 1932, four dacoits committed dacoity in the house of Raunk Ram in Mandi Talwandi Bhal, a sound thrashing, to Raunk Ram and his son and fired several gun-shots to frighten away the people. They then broke open the iron safe from the shop and took away Rs. 300 cash and ornaments worth Rs. 150. They fired again rifle shots while leaving the village to keep the people away from pursuing them. After investigation, 3 persons were charged out of whom one was acquitted and the 2 appellants were sentenced as above. After hearing arguments his Lordship reserved judgment.—United Press.

DEPRESSION HITS HARD

Prof. Kale Pleads For Govt. Help To Co-operative Movement

(From Our Correspondent).
DECCAN, April 8.
A conference of West-Khandesh District Co-operative Societies was recently held at Shahada for two days under the chairmanship of Professor V. G. Kale, Vice-President of the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Institute. The Conference was attended by leading co-operators and by Mr. V. S. Bhide, I.C.S., Collector of West Khandesh, Mr. V. L. Mehta, Managing Director of the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank and Mr. N. P. Bhagwat, Assistant Registrar, C. S. K. D. Dhulia.

Mr. Bhabhuta Gulal, Chairman of the Reception Committee referred to the bad state of agriculturists in this District owing to various reasons and appealed for liberal treatment of the societies by the Government. He strongly criticised the hostile attitude of the Government towards Supervising Unions and the Institute which are required for the benefit of the Co-operative Movement.

NO CAUSE OF DESPAIR.

Professor Kale in his address congratulated the district in having as its collector an ex-registrar and experienced co-operator like Mr. V. S. Bhide whose advice and help are required in such difficult times. After referring to the present condition of the country, Prof. Kale said that various industries in this country are in a difficult position, and Government is helping these industries by tariffs and other means. He referred to Sugar Textiles and other industries wherein the Government has tried to help. The Government is sure to help the agriculturists, if proper and unanimous representations are made and the co-operative movement will certainly be supported by the Government.

Owing to the abnormal depression and other causes, this movement has been hard hit, but this is no cause for despair.

Prof. Kale advocated land mortgage Banks for the improvement of conditions of agriculturists to help them to practise economy and adopt improved methods in agriculture. The co-operative movement has done immense good to agriculturists, and he was of opinion that through this movement, the agriculturists would improve their conditions.

RESOLUTIONS.

The conference passed number of resolutions. It strongly protested against Government's proposal of placing Supervising Unions under Government control. The other resolutions include lowering of the present rate of interest on loans advanced to members of societies, suggesting group secretaries for co-operative societies, and a land mortgage Bank in the district.

SIR A. P. PATRO ON UNEMPLOYMENT

Says Govt. Has Done Nothing Towards This Serious Problem

MADRAS, (By Mail).
Presiding over the anniversary meeting of the Association of the St. Paul's High School Sir A. P. Patro said he had a few days before dealt with the national importance of the rapid expansion of free and compulsory education in view of impending reforms. He observed that the literary societies afforded opportunities for clear thinking and proper understanding of various questions debated in their meetings. He advised the youth to be in close touch with events, social and political but not to rush to take active part until they had attained mature judgment. There was a great deal of constructive work to be done in the country in the rural areas, to prepare the people for the responsibilities which would shortly devolve upon them. They should learn the power and usefulness of organisation and initiative.

UNEMPLOYMENT.

Referring to appalling unemployment Sir A. P. Patro said Government had not done anything towards the solution of this serious problem. The public men were too much preoccupied with politics as such and forgot that they were faced with the menacing problem of the middle class unemployment. Referring to the White Paper scheme, he advised the youth to be patient till after the report of the Joint Committee was published. The scheme in the White Paper was a great advance over the present state of affairs. They might differ in details but the basic principles and the structure were capable of improvement. Wholesale rejection was disastrous to the country. He referred them to the

Rs. 4,000 FOR BIHAR RELIEF

Indians Of Lorenzo Marques Contribute To Three Papers Fund

Messrs. Prabhudas Virchand & Co., write:—
"We have been requested to contribute Rs. 4,000 (four thousand only) to the Behar Earthquake Relief Fund on behalf of Indians residing in Lorenzo-Marques."

In accordance with this telegraphic instructions I am enclosing herewith a cheque for Rs. 4,000 which please acknowledge and forward the same to Babu Rajendra Prasad."

COUNTRY BOAT CAPSIZES

Fifty Persons Drowned In River Devi During Storm

PURI, April 8.
A country boat which was carrying a large number of passengers to the village of Kakatpur for an annual fair, was caught by a violent storm in the river Devi and capsized.

It is reported that about fifty persons have been drowned.—A. P.

BHAVNAGAR FORGING AHEAD

BHAVNAGAR, April 9.

Bhavnagar is forging ahead in Swadeshim. Shrimati Mrudula Sarabhai of Gujarat Swadeshi Sangh had been here and discussions centred round the subject of propaganda of the cult of Swadeshim in Kathiawar.

It is understood that as a result of these negotiations, the workers of Kathiawar will meet to discuss future plans regarding Swadeshi propaganda.—United Press.

MOURNING IN PUDUKOTTAH

PUDUKOTTAH, April 6.

All public offices and schools in the State will be closed on Monday, April 16th, as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased Jagirani Kamalambai, step-great grandmother of His Highness the Rajah of Pudukotah. On the same day the final obsequies will be performed, when the whole State will observe it as a day of mourning.—A.P.

LOCAL RAIN IN BOMBAY DECCAN

POONA, April 9.

The fresh western disturbance has caused local thunderstorm and rain in Northwest Frontier Province and Kashmir with light showers in the Punjab Kumaon Hills and North Baluchistan. Associated with thunderstorms there has also been local rain in Tenasserim and Assam, while a few falls have occurred in North Bengal, Bombay Deccan and Malabar. The temperature is above normal from North West Frontier to Central Provinces and Bihar and Orissa.

CHIEF AMOUNTS OF RAINFALL.

Mergui quarter of an inch; Dhubri one and a half; Tezpur, Cherrapunji and Mymensingh a half; Sonamarg one; Parachinar a half; Srinagar and Dosh a quarter; Gadag a half; and Trivandrum a quarter.

FORECAST.

Rainfall will continue to be fairly widespread in Kashmir and light local showers will occur along North West Frontier and in the Punjab Kumaon Hills. Thunderstorms will extend in Burma, Assam, Bengal and the eastern districts of Bihar and Orissa.—A.P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 9th April 1934.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours +0.45 inches.
Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 82.3 degrees.
Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 78.0 degrees.
Maximum temperature during 24 hours 90.8 degrees 2.9 (above normal).
Minimum temperature during 24 hours 78.6 degrees 4.0 (above normal).

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING.

Bombay, April 9.
At 8.7 a.m. local time (8.46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 84.4 deg. F. a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.03 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.57 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

A TEA SPOONFUL IN THE MORNING KEEPS YOU "up to scratch!"



START THE DAY RIGHT!

The fresh morning air beckons, do you feel fit enough for the day? If you do not, and experience headaches or flatulence, take a teaspoonful of Fruitalko Saline, it prepares your system and stimulates. This Saline contains the natural salts which stimulate the liver to secrete more bile and so removes toxic bodies from the intestines and helps to purify the blood.

FRUITALKO SALINE

THE INDO-ASIAN PRODUCTS CO.
Princess Street, BOMBAY.

Constipation, Acidity, Biliousness, Headache, Rheumatism, Inactive Liver, Kidney Disorders, Stomach Troubles, Heartburn, Flatulence, etc.

Highly valued as a natural pleasant cooling health-giving invigorating agent.

What Would You Have?

BAD HEALTH

OR

ENERVIN

You Cannot Have BOTH

SO

Choose for Yourself.

Available at all Chemists.

Present-day living imposes an added burden on most of us; takes its toll of our nerve force and physical reserve.

This is especially true now whilst the whole world is passing through such a trying period.

"ENERVIN" provides strengthening, nerve fortifying food value.

TRY IT!! Take **ENERVIN TONIC WINE** "It must do you good"

Obtainable from all principal stores

For further particulars write to
Box No. 888 G. P. O. Bombay.



"Enervin" enriches the blood, feeds the nerves, and invigorates the entire system. It builds up health and strength.

JAIN CONFERENCE SESSION ENDS

Several Important Resolutions Passed

AHMEDABAD, April 9.
The Jain Ascetics' Conference that was holding its session for the last many days came to an end yesterday after passing several important resolutions which if put in action have a far-reaching effect on the Jain community.

The Conference decided the question of initiating monks to the life of monkhood and which once during the session raised a keen controversy as a result of which a few monks had staged a walk-out. According to the resolution adopted by the Conference, it has been prohibited to initiate a minor whose age is between 8 years and 16 years without previously obtaining the permission of his parents. It has been made incumbent upon persons who desire to become monks to make provision for his children and wife before joining the life of monks. number of other important resolutions.

ATTEMPTED TO SHOOT MAGISTRATE

Accused Sentenced To Five Years' R. I.

AHMEDABAD, April 9.
A man named Vahi who was charged with an attempt to shoot a magistrate of Kodinar was sentenced to 5 years' rigorous imprisonment by the Sessions Judge of Amreli.

The facts of the case were that Vahi who was charged with trespassing was tried by the Kodinar Magistrate and when the Magistrate found him guilty of the offence and sentenced him, he brought out a loaded revolver and tried to shoot him. He was, however, overpowered by persons who were in court.—United Press.

Rs. 10,000 FOR M. L. C.'s MEMORIAL

Kalyan Public To Raise Sum For Statue

(From Our Correspondent).

KALYAN, April 9.
A large number of friends and admirers of the late Mr. Shankarrao Jayaramrao Zunjarrao, M.L.C. whose death occurred on Saturday evening at Kalyan of apoplexy after a brief illness, attended the funeral yesterday afternoon.

The Kalyan public, it is understood, have decided to spend about Rs. 10,000 by raising a fitting memorial in the form of a bust statue at a central place, called "five lights," opposite the Municipal School, where the body was cremated in the presence of a cosmopolitan gathering.

PROPOSED AERODROME FOR CEYLON

Ratmalana Recommended As Most Suitable Site

COLOMBO, April 8.

Ratmalana, about nine miles from Colombo, has been recommended as the most suitable site for the proposed aerodrome for Ceylon.

The plans and estimates for the construction of the aerodrome will shortly be placed before the Executive Committee of Communications and Works for sanction. The scheme makes provision for acquisition of the land, its preparation as a landing ground for aeroplanes, and the construction of the necessary buildings.

At present it is proposed to start the scheme only on 65 acres.—United Press.

Harboured Malicious Designs Against Me"

Mr. Wilson Continues Cross-Examination Of Mr. McKee

Mr. McKee, Managing Director of the Goodrich Rubber Company, Ltd., was further cross-examined on Monday by Mr. J. A. Wilson, at the resumed hearing before Mr. Justice Wadia and a common jury at the criminal sessions of the High Court.

Mr. Wilson stands charged with alleged criminal breach of trust in respect of an aggregate sum of Rs. 28,744 belonging to the company, while he was in charge of the management of the firm.

On Mr. Wilson asking the witness some questions regarding the depositions made by him during the committal proceedings before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Kemp intervened on the plea that those questions had already been asked and answered by the witness, and that they would not lead the case anywhere except that the depositions made by the complainant at that time were exaggerated.

His Lordship thereupon asked Mr. Wilson if he thought it necessary to conduct the cross-examination on those lines, and whether it would help him in any way to clear himself of the charge.

Mr. Wilson replied that he wanted to bring to the notice of the Court, that the complainant had, during the committal proceedings, deliberately withheld certain relevant evidence in order to place a handicap on the accused and make it difficult for him to clear himself of the second part of the charge.

The accused also contended that the complainant had been insistent in rendering assistance to the police in their investigations, and despite the complainant's consistent denials, he intended to establish the theory that the complainant had throughout harboured malicious designs against him. This theory, he maintained, would go a long way to establish his innocence.

Cross-Examination Continued.

His Lordship allowed Mr. Wilson to continue his cross-examination. Do you say that there was any restriction placed upon us regarding negotiable instruments between us and Messrs. Swami and Charu?—No. But we had no authority regarding selling of deposit bonds.

Do you know what the extent of our companies' cash commitments in respect of secret discounts to dealers were, in October 1932?—I can't say without reference to records.

Then I put it to you that in October 1932 the company had heavy commitments to meet, and the securities were disposed of for the purpose—It is not true.

"SECRET DISCOUNTS"

Witness at this stage, pointed out that all the discounts allowed

to dealers were open, and not secret ones.

Accused: Then why are they called "secret" discounts?—I do not know.

Are you aware that over Rs. 30,000 were paid in respect of secret discounts from various sources which were not traceable in the books produced before the auditors?—No, I have no knowledge.

I put it to you that you are well aware that this account was entered in a secret discount register?—No.

Did you not say the other day that there was a cash book in my private desk?—I do not know anything about the company's secret discount register.

Who informed you about this private book?—Witness replied that Mr. Wilson's former secretary informed him about this when the auditor's on checking accounts found that some monies were missing.

"DAMAGING CHARACTER." The accused drew the attention of His Lordship and the Jury to certain correspondence that had passed between Mr. McKee and the parent-office and showed that one of the letters from the head office to Mr. McKee bore testimony to the fact that he knew some thing of the "damaging character" of Mr. Wilson, although at a previous stage witness had denied any knowledge of the private affairs of the accused.

McKee said that the home office had misconstrued the meaning of his letter, and that he did not at any time make any damaging remarks about the accused.

Reference was then made to the fact that witness had knowledge of the contract that existed between the firm and Mr. Wilson. A letter written by Mr. McKee to the head office was then read out to corroborate it. Mr. McKee said that he heard about the contract only from the lips of Mr. Wilson.

CROSS-EXAMINATION CONCLUDES. After full three days, the cross-examination of Mr. McKee by the defence, concluded to-day.

Mr. Kemp assisted by Mr. Eastley conducted the prosecution, while the accused defended himself. Mr. Chambers of Messrs. Crawford and Bayley, watched the case in the interests of the firm.

The case was adjourned to Tuesday.

H. P. THACKERSEY COLLEGE, NASIK Result Of First Year Certificate Exam.

The following is the result of the first year certificate examination of the Hansraj Praggi Thackersey College, Nasik, held in March last.

I CLASS (IN ORDER OF MERIT)

B J Deshmukha, Miss G A Gadgil.

II CLASS (IN ORDER OF MERIT)

D V Ketkar, B L Ketkar, Miss S D Tarkhadkar, S B Tayyaji, M S Kulkarni, B N Desai, W T Sakurikar, R C Raju, V R Sonalkar, P N Vdwikhyat, Miss Y G Modak, B K Keshemkalyani.

PASS CLASS

Miss P T Mayor, Miss K C Muley, Miss L D Ranale, Miss V G Raju, Miss D K Sindekar, N S Aher, K F Anur, V G Apte, K D Asher, M R Barhatay, Z I Bedmutha, P D Bharucha, N J Bhut, B M Bibwe, D T Chandwarkar, S T Chaudhari, B H Chhajed, F A Dalal, R J Dalal, P P Geogaonkar, I N Desai, A B Deshmukha, G V Dive, R M Oarud, P D Ghaekar, S S Ghoghe, U P Gori, G G Gurao, M A Jadhav, C M Jhavar, D S Jog, H S Joshi, S A Joshi, K S Kale, B D Kapadia, N V Kelkar, N M Ketkar, M N Khorde, D T Kulkarni, M P Kulkarni, N A Kulkarni, V P Kulkarni, I M Modi, M V Mudaliar, M S Nabar, K A Nadgouda, E S Naik, N D Nandurdikar, B S Nimbalkar, V K Oundhe, N N Paleja, S P Palskar, T S Panpatil, A B Patel, W H Peerzada, S P Phadke, P T Phadoli, D B Phatak, G S Ponekar, S V Potnis, T Pradhan, D B Ranade, G N Ranade, D G Sakrkar, A K Shaikh, S A Shaikh, V V Sheode, M R Shiwadkar, M G Shouche, M S Shukle, L S Sule, S N Thete, D S Upadhyaya, B B Vaidya, M B Vaidya, S V Vaidya, R L Vaidya.

(EX-STUDENTS)

G B Bulakha, R B Hudlikar.

The result of G S Natolikar is withheld.

EXCISE DUTY ON MATCHES TELLS Why Thana Factory Is Closed

THANA, April 7.

In an interview to the "United Press" with regard to the closing of his match factory at Thana since April 1, Mr. A. E. Motiwala eldest son of the Proprietor of the Thana Match Factory said:—

"Our factory ranks third in production in Bombay Presidency. Till April 1, our average production was about 40 cases and we had as many as 900 employees. We have now closed the factory temporarily and even when we will begin again we will have to reduce our output by one-half in view of the new Excise Duty which is sure to affect our factory. The reason of our closing the factory at this stage is that we are at a loss to know what kind of match boxes we should produce.

UNIFORM DUTY.

The proposed excise duty is uniform namely Rs. 2/4 per gross of match boxes but suggestions are being made to reduce it and make it proportionate to the price of the boxes. At present produce 3 sizes, large, medium and small. Now let the duty be uniform for the small size. But if the duty varies with the size we can adjust our output accordingly. The result, is we have closed the factory and do not hope to begin work till the Finance Act is passed and the Excise duty on matches is definitely settled.

"Again, recently we have produced 1 great stocks which will suffice for about 2 months more and the factory can remain without work for that time.—United Press.

USING ELECTRICITY WITHOUT METER

Police Raid House Of Suspect And Find Lights Burning

On receipt of a complaint from the Distribution Foreman of the B. E. S. & T. Company, the City Police raided the house of Parashuram Pandurang, who is alleged to have used electric energy for a long time without a meter. During the raid on April 6 last, it is alleged, the Police found the lights on in the house of the accused and, therefore, arrested him. The cost of the energy used by the accused has not been computed by the Company.

A case under section 379 I.P.C. has been instituted against the accused in the Dada Police Court, where he was produced by the Police on Monday.

The accused was released on bail of Rs. 50 with a surety for similar amount, and, in default, to be remanded into custody till April 12.

ALL BANDRA TENNIS FINALS Lady Beaumont Gives Away Trophies

(From Our Correspondent.)

Yesterday evening the presence of a large crowd in the grounds was rung down on the 3rd of the 3 finals played out, the girls' singles, and the boys' singles. It was a fight between one who had won his Blue at Cambridge and one who had played at the same place.

Ranbir Singh opened out with promise annexing 2 games in succession. It was then Charanjiva's turn who equalised. The game then continued and Ranbir again captured 2 games. This put Charanjiva on his mettle and by devastating drives and service aces shot past his opponent's lead.

Many anticipated that Charanjiva would finish off by taking the next game but, some misjudgments and bad tossing enabled Ranbir Singh to equalise (5-5). Then Charanjiva took matters very seriously and though Ranbir put up a stiff fight, secured the next two games as well as the initial set.

In the second set Ranbir showed signs of fatigue, yet, through good work at the net bagged 4 games.

LADIES' SINGLES

The Ladies' Singles was a foregone conclusion as Mrs. Vakil could scarcely stand the full length drives and the backhand returns of Miss Row. The game lasted just 25 minutes.

Mother and daughter (Mrs. and Miss Row) easily secured the championship in their contest against Mrs. Snow and Mrs. Johnstone. The latter made every effort to secure some games, in the 1st set but whilst Miss Row was indulging in devastating drives and her mother in chop strokes, there was no hope for a game. However in the second set, they pulled in 2 games.

Lady Beaumont distributed the prizes.

RESULTS

The following are the results of the matches:—

7-5; 6-4. Miss Row beat Mrs. Vakil 6-0; 6-0.

Miss Row and Mrs. Row beat Mrs. Snow and Mrs. Johnstone 6-0; 6-2.

The following are the Champions:—

GENTS SINGLES: Mr. J. Charanjiva

GENTS DOUBLES: Messrs. Tew and Pitt

MIXED DOUBLES: Mr. Wagie and Miss Row

LADIES' SINGLES: Miss L. Row and

LADIES DOUBLES: Mrs. and Miss Row.

FIXTURES FOR THE WEEK

RE-PLAY.

MONDAY, 9TH 5-30 P.M. Customs Athletic Club vs. Maniavadar State XI.

TUESDAY, 10TH 5-30 P.M. Sherwood Foresters vs. G. I. P. Railway.

WEDNESDAY, 11TH 5-30 P.M. Royal West Kents vs. St. Patrick's (Karachi).

THURSDAY, 12TH 5-30 P.M. Customs Athletic Club vs. Maniavadar State XI vs. Sherwood Foresters or G. I. P. Railway.

FRIDAY, 13TH 5-30 P.M. Charity Match

SATURDAY, 14TH 5-30 P.M. Final

Prince Marthandavarma, Elayaraja of Travancore celebrated his twelfth birthday on Sunday with all the regal pomp and splendour. The prince went in a procession accompanied by caste Hindus and Hindu officers of the State and paid homage to the tutelary and other deities in the fort area.

GREETED WITH BRICKBATS

Exciting Raid On Cocaine Smugglers' Den

Four excise constables were injured in a battle with a gang of men believed to be carrying on illicit traffic in cocaine when the headquarters of the gang at Ghatalgall, Bombay was raided on Saturday.

When the police party consisting of a dozen excise constables headed by Inspector Huson surrounded the cocaine den on Saturday afternoon, they were met with a regular fusillade of brickbats.

MISSILES HURLED AT POLICE. Stones, cups and saucers were used as missiles by the gangsters who engaged the police in a fierce battle lasting for several minutes.

After an exciting engagement the police succeeded in capturing Suleman Gachi, alleged to be the leader of the gang, along with three members of the gang.

FOUR POLICEMEN INJURED. Four excise constables who were injured during the melee were treated at the G. T. Hospital.

COCAINE SEIZED. A dagger and a large quantity of cocaine were seized by the police in the course of the search of the headquarters of the gang.

ACTIVITIES RENEWED. Soon after the release on bail of Suleman Gachi, the principal accused, the same day the police were informed that Suleman had renewed his activities in illicit cocaine traffic.

As a sequel to this information, the excise police raided the room again in the early hours of Monday morning and arrested five more men besides seizing another quantity of cocaine.

The police this time took ample precautions to prevent a clash with the desperadoes. An armed guard accompanied the raiding party while the officers themselves carried revolvers.

SURRENDERED MEEKLY. Overawed by the show of firearms, the men surrendered meekly on Monday.

All the nine arrested persons were put up on a remand application before Mr. D. N. D. Khadawala, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, on Monday.

RELEASED ON BAIL. Their names are Suleman Gachi, Mossa, Hasan Ali, Abdullah Juat, Abdul Latif, Abdul Karim Dawood, Mohidin Ismail, Allar-kha Kassum, Mahomed Umar and Sheikh Rahim.

The Magistrate ordered the release of the first accused on a bail of Rs. 5000 and the remaining accused on a bail of Rs. 200 each.

BAI RATANBAI PAVRI GIRLS' SCHOOL

Model Institution Where Pupils Get Free Clothing And Meals

"The girls should be taught home economics and home science to fit themselves for their duties of the home."

With these words Miss Navajbai D. Contractor, the well-known educationist of Bombay, criticised the present system of education when presiding over the prize distribution ceremony of Bai Ratanbai P. Pavri Girls' High School in Royal Opera House on Sunday morning.

Dr. Homi F. Pavri, who presented the report of the institution for 1933, stated that there were about 300 girls in the school from the primary to the matriculation standard. Last year they had to accommodate the girls in two temporary buildings, this year they had their own building, all the girls being taught under one roof by trained and qualified teachers. They were able to have their own building by the generous and princely donation of Mr. Jamshedji A. Wadia. The school authorities never overlooked character building, punctuality, regularity and cleanliness, etc., and supplied clothing to the needy.

The school also supplied free lunch to about 150 girls who came to the school merely on a cup of tea in the morning.

The total cost of the maintenance of the school was Rs. 20,000 which was carried on by the support of the donors and subscribers. The time had come to put the Institute on a firm basis by a permanent Maintenance Fund Trust.

A programme of music and recitations was given through the Contractor who distributed the prize to the successful girls and complimented Dr. Homi F. Pavri and his mother on carrying on the work of the school at a great sacrifice of time and money.

The school was established, she said, with only six girls sixteen years ago, which has now expanded to a full grown institute imparting education as far as matriculation, besides girls being trained in various industries, cooking, nursing etc. In her travel in Europe, she said, Germany was the only country where she saw that they did not attach any importance to examination but only to the practical side of the study. She was glad to see that the school imparted practical education in various branches thus preparing the girls for their duties at home.

A vote of thanks to the chairman for presiding on the occasion terminated the proceedings.

CONSTABLE'S LUCKY FIND

Cartloads Of Pneumatic Tools At Colaba Foreshore

The surprising find of about two cartloads of pneumatic drills on the Colaba Beach has been baffling the Colaba Police as no one has come forward to claim them.

It appears that the constable on fixed post duty at the Wodehouse Road Bridge noticed a pneumatic drill lying on the beach. On a closer examination of the scene he found 39 pneumatic drills lying scattered on the same spot.

The Colaba Police were informed and Sergeants Birks and Glendinning went to the spot and removed the tools in two carts.

On a closer examination of the property, they were found to be in good condition and of the John Bull type.

It is impossible to say how these tools could have been washed ashore on to one spot, unless the tools came out of a packing case which must have been wrecked quite close to the shore, was the comment of one of the Police officers, concerned in the discovery of these tools.

It may also be a case of pneumatic drills brought for use in the Back Bay reclamation works which might have fallen into the sea and only now been yielded up.

Meanwhile the constable who spotted the goods is awaiting his reward from the would be claimant.

BRUTAL ASSAULT ON WOMAN Employees Alleged To Have Stabbed Her 13 Times

Anusuya Nazarat, a young Hindu woman received 13 stab wounds, it is alleged at the hands of one of her employees.

The incident occurred at Frere Road where Anusuya has wooden box making factory.

It appears that she had engaged Shridhar and Baba Hari to assist her in the work. The men demanded Rs. 25 as an advance and on being refused, Shridhar is alleged to have stabbed the woman, while Baba Hari held her down.

Sergeant Butler of the "Palton" Road Police Station arrived on the scene and removed the woman to the City Hospital.

The assailants in the meantime are reported to have absconded.

MONEY PRIZE FOR BALZAC

A posthumous literary prize of £125 has been awarded to the famous French novelist, Henri de Balzac who died in 1850.

The reason is, apparently, that the French Society of Men of Letters—which provides this prize every year—cannot find a living writer whom they consider worthy of the honour. The money will be presented to the Balzac House in Paris.

ANNUAL SCHOOL TOURNEY AT BANDRA

(From Our Correspondent.)

The fifteenth Annual Bandra Schools' Tournament was held on Sunday at the St. Stanislaus High School grounds under the presidency of Mr. R. D. Bell the Home Member. The compound was filled with school children and the residents of the suburbs.

Great pains were taken to make the function a success as it is the one and only of its kind in the Presidency.

The girls and boys had put in months of hard work to fight for the cups and they took a keen interest and there were shouts of encouragement from the spectators as each performed their show. The programme included eighteen lengthy items and the judges, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice H. V. Divatia, H. St. Clair Smith, Esq., and Mr. O. H. Brown, the Presidency Magistrate had a hard time in judging the competition.

The girls performed some delightful dances, which included the "Chinese Festival" by the Senior girls of Petit Parsi Orphanage, the "Dance La Nuissance du Jazz" by the St. Andrews' High School girls and the "Flower Dance" by the Mt. Mary's Convent.

The boys performed wonderful physical and acrobatic feats, the best being the "Radiant Health and Boys' Strength" by the St. Stanislaus High School boys who carried away the Championship Cup.

At the end Mr. Bell made a short speech and Mrs. Bell distributed the prizes.

Former Bombay Pleader Charged With Cheating

Cultivator Alleges Introduced Himself As Solicitor And Manager Of Trust

To answer a charge of alleged cheating the Bombay police arrested on Monday, Mr. D. N. Deshpande, formerly a pleader practicing in the Bombay Police Courts.

The arrest was effected on a complaint lodged by I. B. Patil, a cultivator of Bessein.

According to the story of the complainant Mr. Deshpande introduced himself as a Solicitor and Manager of a Farsi Charitable Trust. He offered to raise a loan of Rs. 2000 for the complainant on the security of his landed property. The complainant believed in his representations and paid Rs. 70 which Mr. Deshpande was alleged to have demanded as registration fees for the loan.

The complainant alleged that he paid the money at the office of

Mr. Deshpande at Hornby Road but the latter instead of giving a receipt obtained the signature of the complainant on a stamp on blank paper.

The complainant signed the blank paper on the understanding that it was to be the agreement for the loan, but alleged that Mr. Deshpande wrote out a receipt for having returned the sum of Rs. 70 to him.

The police on making inquiries in the matter learnt that Mr. Deshpande was not the Manager of any Farsi Trust and effected his arrest.

Mr. Deshpande was put up before the Presidency Magistrate Third Court who ordered his release on a bail of Rs. 250.

KHADI PROVIDES BREAD FOR ALL

"It Is A Great Factor For Country's Happiness"

The Agent, All-India Spinners Association, Bombay Branch, Bombay, writes:—

"Khadi is cent per cent Swadeshi, money invested in Khadi remains in our country and goes to the pockets of many artisans of our land. Khadi industry has got possibilities of becoming a universal industry. It has also got wonderful potency of helping the majority of our poor population.

Gandhiji has very recently supplied us a fact that a rupee invested in Khadi often means feeding 64 mouths per day. It seems extremely necessary to give an idea to all Khadi buyers of how they help innumerable poor artisans of their land by purchasing and consuming Khadi.

A great share of amount of Khadi purchased, goes to the pockets of a cotton grower and a weaver. The remaining amount is divided amongst the spinner, the dyer, the washerman, the blacksmith and all agencies that work as intermediaries between an artisan and an artisan. And if we go a bit deeper into the subject, we find that womenfolk and children dependant upon the income of all these artisans also receive their bread from Khadi.

Therefore it requires no further explanation to show how Khadi is a great economic factor for our motherland's health and happiness.

From TO-NIGHT 6-30 & 10 P. M.

ROXY

From TO-NIGHT 6-30 & 10 P. M.

KHADI EXHIBITION TO HAVE 40 STALLS

Vanita Vishram Hall Selected For Purpose

A site has been selected in centre of the City, for the All India Khadi Exhibition to be held in Bombay from 28th April to 10th of May under the auspices of the Bombay Swadeshi League and the All India Spinners' Association, Bombay.

The Vanita Vishram Hall with the adjoining spacious garden, has been secured, where Khadi from all over India will be exhibited along with other entertainments.

The plan of the All India Khadi Exhibition which was entrusted to the well-known architects Messrs. Kora and Bhut of Bombay is ready by this time.

According to the plan, forty stalls for sales of Khaddar have been erected and one big stall, for exhibiting implements and demonstrating various processes of Khadi-production together with charts, diagrams and maps has been also erected.

An interesting programme of refreshment restaurant and other entertainment is also arranged.

AROUND THE COURTS

Baba Rama, a 30-year old Hindu Mithund, was put before Mr. Oscar Brown, Presidency Magistrate for entering a house for alleged purpose of committing theft.

One suspect has been arrested in connection with the daring burglary from the flat of Mr. P. F. Writer in 12th Khetwadi Lane on Friday last when Rs. 157 and some ornaments were stolen.

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, April 9.

The petitions for mercy having been rejected by the Bombay Government and the Government of India, Prabhu Bala Limbalkar, a Marathi youth, was executed this morning in the Thana District prison in the presence of the Jail Superintendent, the Civil Surgeon and the City Magistrate. His body was later handed over to his relations for cremation.

On a charge of keeping a common gaming house, one Dayanand, of Mund, was convicted by the Resident Magistrate of Kurla and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 100 or in default 15 days' rigorous imprisonment.

JANET GAYNOR

with SALLY EILERS LEW AYRES WILL ROGERS

In deeply human drama of the romances, excitement, gaiety and the adventures at the

"STATE FAIR" "STATE FAIR" "STATE FAIR"

A Fox picture directed by Henry King at

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The Bombay Chronicle

Red House, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort.

BOMBAY TUESDAY, APRIL 10, 1934

THE NEXT TASKS

Mahatma Gandhi's statement calling off civil disobedience and another supporting entry into Councils seem to have been substantially approved of by most Congressmen, though they are puzzled at his apparent decision to resume Satyagraha in his own person for an indefinite period. Many Congressmen had begun to realise that the civil disobedience movement having spent itself months ago, the formal recognition of the fact was only a question of time and that with the suspension of every militant activity outside the Councils, the clamour for entry into the Councils was bound to grow louder and more irresistible, as it had done a decade ago. It is said that a party of Congressmen in the United Provinces is still against the complete suspension of civil disobedience. But it should be noted that what is called off is civil resistance for Swaraj and not against specific grievances, national or local, political or economic, when the occasion arises. The latter, of course, is only of academic importance and is a reiteration of the right of every citizen. We feel confident that most Congressmen will loyally support or acquiesce in both the statements, if they have not already done so.

Release Prisoners

Official response to the statements, however, is so far conspicuous by its absence. An Associated Press telegram received late last night says that Government will not be able to announce their policy for some days. According to our Special Correspondent at Delhi, no official comment is available on either of the two statements by Gandhi. The "Statesman," seeking to explain Government's position says: "There must be a formal abandonment or withdrawal of law-breaking by the Congress before there can be relations between the Government and that body." If that is the real official position, it could as well have been made clear in an authoritative manner. However, the formal ratification of Gandhi's decision regarding civil disobedience is necessary to the public, too, and the Working Committee will do well informally to meet soon for the purpose. Many urgent questions of a constructive character will also demand its attention, and the sooner

Telegrams "Chronicle,"
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TRADE AND TRANSPORT CO-OPERATION

(By B. G. MEHTA, B.Com.)

It is now increasingly realised that trade and transport are closely related to each other. Trade depression has been an eye-opener to the transport agencies whose prosperity largely depends on the traffic they get and the commercial communities have deeply realised the importance of railway freights in their respective spheres of activities.

The City of Bombay has been a pioneer in this respect. No sooner was it realised that the effect of the competition of Kathiawar ports was detrimental to Bombay's trade, the Corporation, the Port Trust, the G.I.P. Railway and Mercantile Associations co-operated to face the situation. As a result of their deliberations the Corporation has abolished the Town Duty on Cotton and the G.I.P. Railway has reduced freight charges leviable on cotton. This, therefore, represents an outstanding example of co-operation between trade and transport organisations.

Common Meeting-ground.

That the mercantile communities of Bombay do not lack in initiative and endeavour is further demonstrated by the establishment of periodical meetings to be held consisting of the representatives of various trade organisations and the administrative heads of the B.B. & C.I. and G.I.P. Railways. Thus the premier transport agencies of the Presidency, being alive to the situation, have agreed to provide a common meeting ground for the careful consideration of problems affecting the trade of the Presidency. That the present system of deliberation between the Merchants' Associations and Railways would be far more effective than the institution of the Local Advisory Committee attached to each Railway will be accepted on all hands. Under the existing constitution of the Committee only one or two representatives of commerce cannot put up their case as vigorously and effectively as the association of various shades of trade representatives can do.

Most Difficult Problem.

The most difficult problem that confronts trade and industry in general is the policy of railway freights. There is a general consensus of opinion among Indian economists that the freight policy of Indian Railways has not been as conducive to trade development as it is found in other economically advanced nations of the world. The Indian Railways, however, have to go a long way before they can earnestly take up the work of reducing railway freights in the larger interests of trade and industry of the country. Pending the examination of incidence of freights on trade development and their consequent adjustment, if these meetings succeed in abolishing the general complaints of merchants such as the lack of facility for reweighing, the want of cold storage system, the delay in delivery of goods and the deterioration of goods in transit it would not be a mean achievement. This co-operative method would further be a great factor in lifting the curtain of trade depression which has severely affected trade and transport alike.

So far as the goods traffic of a railway is concerned more than one factor operates sometimes simultaneously. Railway earnings have, therefore, greatly decreased due to trade slump and other seasonal factors. The competition of Kathiawar Ports and the consequent diversion of traffic is, however, a new menace which confronts the B.B. & C.I. and G.I.P. Railways both. In the circumstances if the latter can succeed by this method to maintain their goods traffic as before partly by reducing freights and partly by stimulating traders in various ways, this novel experiment would have a great educational value in other provinces of the country.

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

(By SOHRAB R. DAVAR, Barrister-at-Law.)

The business of the bank will be naturally divided into two separate compartments, one being that of Note Issue and another function commonly known as "Central Banking Functions" and the other is its banking business proper.

CENTRAL BANKING FUNCTIONS

In connection with Central Banking functions the most important would be naturally the right to issue bank notes which will be a monopoly right hereafter in the hands of Central Reserve Bank. The Indian Government would naturally cease to issue notes and transfer the whole function at an early date to this bank. The Issue Department is to function as a separate and distinct department from the banking department as in case of the Bank of England and other similar banks and the assets of the issue department are not to be subject to any liability other than the liability of the Issue Department. The Issue Department liability will constitute a total amount made up of the currency notes of the Government of India and the bank notes for the time being in circulation. This is because on the date that Chapter 3rd of this Act comes into force the Issue Department of the Reserve Bank takes over from the Indian Government the liability for all currency notes of the Government of India in circulation and in return the Government of India transfers to the Issue Department of the said bank gold coins, gold bullion, sterling securities, rupee coins and rupee securities to the aggregate value equal to the total of the liabilities transferred by the Indian Government in connection with its notes in circulation. The requirement is that, of the total amount

of assets held as such securities against notes there shall be at least two-fifths of the total value made up of gold coins, gold bullions and sterling securities, and that the amount of gold coins and gold bullion must not at any time be less than 40 crores of rupees in value. The remaining assets are to be held in rupee coins, Government of India rupee securities of any maturity and such Bills of Exchange and Promissory notes payable in British India as are eligible for purchases by the Bank under the Act. Here the further provision is that the amount held in the Government of India rupee securities must not at any time exceed one-fourth of the total amount of the assets of 50 crores of rupees, whichever amount is greater or with the previous sanction of the Governor-General-in-Council such amount plus the sum of ten crores of rupees. In connection with the valuation of these securities it is further provided that gold coin and gold bullion shall be valued at 8.4752 grains of fine gold per rupee, rupee coin shall be valued at its face value and the securities are to be valued at the market rate for the time being obtaining. Of this gold coin and gold bullions held as assets against Note issue, not less than 17/20th shall be held in British India and such holding must be in the custody of the bank or its agencies. Details are given as to what form of sterling securities may be held as part of these assets against the note issue in the Act.

SCHEDULED BANKS

The Bank must issue rupee coins on demand in exchange for bank notes and currency notes of the Government of India and must issue currency notes or bank notes on demand in exchange for coins which are legal

Its Important Features Explained

tender under the Indian Coinage Act 1906.

Besides this, the much-debated sections 40 and 41 threw an obligation on the bank to purchase and sell sterling for immediate delivery in London at a ratio not below 1s. 5d. and 49/64 of a penny for a rupee and 1s. 6d. and 3/16th of a penny for a rupee, the only protection being that no person is entitled on demand to sell to the bank an amount of sterling less than £10,000 and that no person shall be entitled to receive payment unless the bank is satisfied that the payment of the sterling in London has been made.

There are to be a number of banks in India which are given in Second Schedule to the Act, which are to be known as "Scheduled Banks" which banks must maintain with the Reserve Bank a balance which must not be less at the close of any day than five per cent. of the "demand liabilities" of each of such banks in India. These liabilities for the purpose of calculation would not include the paid-up capital or reserves or any credit balances in the profit and loss account of the bank or the amount of any loan taken from the Reserve Bank. Managers of these Scheduled banks have thus to send a return showing their position in connection with these liabilities at the close of business on each Friday and in case such Friday happens to be a public holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act at the close of business on the preceding working day.

AS BANKER OF GOVERNMENT

The bank is given the privilege of acting as a banker of the Government and is to have under its exchange and management the provincial revenues on condition (Continued on next page).



"PRESIDENT WITHOUT W.G." Approximating to members without brains?

What was it that inspired Mr. C. S. Ranga Iyer to the attempt to be first with a short notice question regarding Government's intentions towards the Congress and political prisoners? Was it Gandhi's statement about Satyagraha?

Or is it the revival of the Swaraj Party?

If our suggestion is accepted the only crisis awaiting its culmination in Muslim politics will be solved.

The Aga Khan came, set the house in order, but went away. Mr. M. A. Jinnah also came, set the house more in order, but he, too, is about to go away.

This means that the house, well repaired and well-furnished will be without a master.

In plain language it means that the community will be leaderless. Now our suggestion is that it need not remain leaderless. Mr. Jinnah is not without his locomotives. Sir M. A. Yaqub has proved his claims to know Mr. Jinnah's mind and policy as much as Mr. Jinnah does, if not more. Sir M. deserves to be nominated Mr. Jinnah's successor in his absence.

During the discussion of the Princes' Protection Bill, Sir Harry Hail, assured Mr. B. Das that though the term 'conspiracy' was undefined in the Bill, it had, quite a definite meaning.

Quite definite. Isn't it seven years and fine?

Sir Oswald Mosley claims that India owes every thing to Britain. God evidently was merely a British instrument.

"NEW CHITTAGONG BAN" —Times of India.

Which brings the total to N + 1.

"As a Muslim" says Maulana Zafar Ali Khan, "I strongly object to the step taken by Mr. Gandhi if only for the reason that he did not make it a condition of his support of the Swaraj Party that his devoted friend, Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, and his companions, who are suffering in jail, should be released unconditionally."

The Maulana's moving sympathy for Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan and his friends—we wish he had not neglected Vallabhbhai Jawaharlal and others—is admirable.

But the estimable Punjab leader seems to have got a little confused. The prisoners are not in the custody of the Swaraj Party.

"WHAT TO SEE IN BOMBAY'S CINEMAS."

Advance scenes from the next week's wonder feature.

"From." Not "To."—Irate Caller—"You spoiled my article by a misprint."

Editor—"I'm very sorry. What did we get wrong?"

Caller—"A proverb I employed. You printed it, 'A word to the wife is sufficient.'"

Welcome Revival

That even Mahatma Gandhi has not failed to realise the hopelessness of the present stalemate in Congress politics is proved by the wholehearted support he has given to the decision arrived at by the Leaders' Conference regarding council entry. It will be recalled that his blessings to the Swarajya Party a decade ago were not so unqualified or unhesitating.

In short the Mahatma has not only blessed the revival but consented to be one of its evangelists. This comes as a great relief to everybody who is interested in seeing the country's politics getting more dynamic and less submissive to the Government. Ever since the Swarajists entered the political wilderness of the boycott of the country's legislatures the Government with the help of the reactionaries have had everything their own way in almost all the legislatures in India. The indifference, amounting to contempt with which Central and Provincial Governments proposed laws making enormous raids on individual liberty was a clear proof, if proof were needed, of the fact that withdrawing themselves from the legislatures the Congress has profited none but the Government alone. It was high time that the free innings the Government had had all along, were over and a strongly disciplined party entered the legislatures to put an end to the irresponsibility and indifference with which public opinion was being treated lately.

The Sole Test

The Delhi decision amounts to a change of front in spite of

FRANKLY SPEAKING

DISARMAMENT PROSPECTS.

Sir John Simon has bungled and compromised the cause of international peace and understanding so often that the results of his "study" of the French armament Note will be awaited with some anxiety. The French Note is certainly significant. It constitutes a considerable modification of the French attitude, especially in view of the fact that the present French Cabinet is pronouncedly ultra-nationalist in its politics and prejudices. If France agrees, as the Note implies, to allow a measure of armament of Germany, the cause of disarmament may yet be saved from failure. The insistence on ultimate decision lying with the Disarmament Conference is probably intended as a compliment to the French bloc. But if those who are not directly concerned in Franco-German affairs stood by the cause of Disarmament the Conference would not create any serious trouble.

WEAK OPPOSITION.

The States Protection Bill is progressing merrily in the Legislative Assembly, thanks to the absence of any strong Nationalist opposition. Referring to the prospect of the Swarajists re-entering the Councils, Mr. B. Das asked if Government would dare to bring in a measure of this type in the new Assembly. Government may not, but they are making the best possible use of the opportunity they have in the absence of the Swarajists. Clause 2 of the Bill, which drastically penalises an attempt to "over-awe" the administration of State was rightly described by Sardar Sant Singh as being "indefinite, meaningless and unworkable." But his amendment to delete the clause was thrown out by the House. Where the Bill, by putting the Princes into a false sense of security from the consequences of misrule, only encourages misrule, it will hasten the inevitable reaction against it from the public.

EXCISE DUTY MUST GO.

The Select Committee on the Sugar Excise Bill has made but a small change in Government's tax proposals. It has recommended by a majority that the duty on factory sugar should be reduced from Rs. 1-5 to one rupee per hundred-weight. This does not go far enough. The entire excise duty must go. It is a pity that Government opposed even this slight reduction and are reported to be contemplating

opposition to the Select Committee's recommendation in the Assembly. Probably Government think only of immediate revenue. But in view of the steady growth of the sugar industry in the country in the last few years, a wise Government should beware of stopping this growth as that would be like killing the goose that lays a golden egg.

NO SLACKENING.

On account of certain sensational political developments in the country and for some other reasons the distress in Bihar has not received from the country for several days past the serious attention it still deserves. Mahatma Gandhi, who shuns exaggeration as a sin, has no hesitation in stating that the reality of the distress goes far beyond the mental picture he had formed and that the funds so far available "are utterly inadequate for minimum requirements." He accordingly hopes that the public will "not relax their efforts to send donations liberally to the Central Relief Committee." It is desirable to bring into existence all over the country special relief institutions of persons contributing something towards relief every month in money or service or both.

Press Views

Now Be Up And Doing!

With characteristic courage and directness Mahatma Gandhi has decided, as was forecasted in these columns on Thursday, to suspend individual civil disobedience "he die," in so far as it was enjoined on Congressmen at Poona as an instrument for winning Swaraj. This decision removes the last obstacle in the path of the Congress reverting to normal political action. We sincerely hope that in view of the present situation in the country and the example that Gandhi has set, those leaders who had felt bound to respect the Poona decision, even if they had doubted its expediency, will not throw themselves energetically into the task of rallying all sections of progressive opinion in the country—"Hindu."

"Dawn Of New Day"

The expected has happened. The Swaraj Party has received from Mahatma Gandhi the blessing which three of its most distinguished leaders went to Patna to secure. The revival of the Swarajya

Open Misrepresentation

It is for Mr. M. A. Jinnah to repudiate or confirm—if he chooses to take the public into his confidence—the statements of Sir Mahomed Yaqub and the suggestion of the local Anglo-Indian paper that the League's "return to solidarity" is "evidence of that body's definite rejection of the campaign of hostility to the White Paper favoured by its President." Our contemporary, however, goes on somewhat inconsistently to say: "The League will probably in future shape its views more or less in accordance with the wishes of Nationalist Muslims." The Nationalist Muslims would cheerfully let even a patched-up League shape its views in accordance with their views. But the Nationalist Muslims, not withstanding the considerable effort of

Anglo-India to interpret them, stand for the rejection of the White Paper and not a mere modification thereof.

"We may hear," our contemporary hopes, "a good deal of the difference between the League's policy and that of the Swaraj Party vis-a-vis the White Paper." The only polite explanation possible, of the suggestion of differences "vis-a-vis" the White Paper between Nationalist Muslims and the Swaraj Party is that this Anglo-Indian Paper is completely ignorant of what every one else knows. For it is extraordinary to forget, in addition to the published views of Nationalist Muslims, the very obvious fact that the Leader of Nationalist Muslims happens to be the same man as the Leader of the Swaraj Party.

Mosley's India

Sir Oswald Mosley would not be the leader of the British Fascists if he had not made himself devoid of all ordinary concept of duty and obligations. India owes every thing to England and, therefore, England must govern her. It is no part of a British Fascist's duty to try to estimate how much of British prosperity is due to British economic domination of India. Sir Oswald has naturally forgotten the meaning, and the inevitable ultimate consequences of, "exploitation." But his "declaration" is an echo from the dim past of British Imperialists who lost America. There is, however, this difference that Sir Oswald's fore

fathers had little experience of history to guide them. Sir Oswald's "constructive policy" also is characteristic of the Imperialist mentality. For the sake of Lancashire, he is anxious to check industrial progress in India. And if he does not like low wages in this country it is not out of any sympathy for the poor worker but because low wages adversely affect British textile interests. We, however, welcome this speech. It may amount to an embarrassing discretion from the point of view of the modern and subtle Imperialist but it is a straight forward confession of the reality of Imperialism.

The Other Side

The whole country is unanimous in its opinion that the White Paper scheme is in material points even more retrograde than the Montagu constitution and must be opposed. The Delhi resolution is bound to create the impression that there are Congressmen who are prepared to work it whatever might be the safeguards and reservations incorporated in it. We warn our countrymen that these men of action have enunciated a programme which is calculated not only to undo the work of Mahatma Gandhi but to destroy the stately legacy which has been bequeathed to them by Deshabandhu Chittaranjan Das and Pandit Motilal Nehru—"Advance."

Alleged Intimidation Of Sholapur Workers Labour Leaders' Efforts Against Strike-Breaking Tactics

(From Our Correspondent)
SHOLAPUR, April 9.
On Saturday the attendance figures showed an increase. But the highest past mark of 54 per cent has not been reached yet.
An important cause of this increase is the total banning of meetings in the municipal area, not allowing more than five strikers to get together in any public place.
Disconcerting reports of threat of violence and intimidation of the strikers are being received at the Labour Unions.

PROPAGANDA AMONG BLACK-LEGS

The strike committee is meeting daily. Everyday leaflets are issued, asking the workers to keep up the tempo. To-day some strikers were seen going round the mill area in a tonga distributing leaflets and exhorting the workers to stand firm.
Labour leaders are also making every peaceful endeavour to persuade the class of people from whom recruits are made for black-legging, not to betray the workers.

Yesterday four strikers were sentenced to 4 months' R. 1. and Rs. 30 fine in default one month and half R. 1.

Two strikers have been arrested at Panjrapola on the charge of riotous behaviour.

Persistent rumours have been set afoot by the mill-managements in the strikers' area that the strike has fizzled out. The strike committee has concentrated on exposing these canard. In the mass meetings at Amrai.
Quite a number of workers were victims of these false rumours for the last two days.

TOWARDS TEXTILE GENERAL STRIKE

Council Of Action Meets

AHMEDABAD, April 9.
At a meeting of the Council of Action of the All-India Textile Workers Conference, held here this morning, a resolution was passed denouncing the activities of the local Textile Labour Association against a general strike and condemning the Arbitration Board that had been appointed for the settlement of disputes as a machinery intended to prevent a general strike.

The Council of Action also decided to issue a statement on the Textile Protection Bill.
NEED FOR ALL-INDIA STRIKE
Members of the Council of Action addressed a meeting of local textile workers yesterday in the

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

(Continued from previous page)
tion that may be agreed together with all money remittances and exchange in banking transactions in India. All cash balances of the Government are to be in deposit free of interest with the bank. This is subject to the fact that where the bank has no branches or agencies the Government is free to hold such balances at such places as they may require. The design and form of notes must be according to the approval of the Government of India and as the note issue is to be the monopoly of the bank, no person other than the bank can in British India draw, accept, make or issue any Bills of Exchange, Hundi, Promissory Note or engagement for payment of money payable to bearer on demand or borrow, owe or take up any sum or sums of money of bills, hundis, or notes payable to bearer on demand from any such person. From this regulation, cheques or drafts including hundis payable to bearer on demand and drawn on persons against that of a banker, "short" or agent, are excluded. The violation of this rule is punishable with a fine
(To Be Continued.)

KARACHI AND TEXTILE STRIKE

KARACHI, April 9.
A move is afoot among Karachi Labour circles to join the All-India Textile General strike on April 23.—(A. P. Special).

Gomtipur mill area when they appealed to them to start a general strike on April 23, along with the Bombay textile workers. They urged the necessity of an All-India strike in view of the wage cuts.—A. P.

LABOUR DISCONTENT IN BARODA

BARODA, April 8.
Discontent is rife among workers for not reinstating the nineteen men alleged to have been victimised. The Agency had given it is stated, a written promise to reinstate them within three months. The date expires by April 12. If these men are not taken back to work it is feared that there may be a strike.

WANTED 100 PER CENT. TRADE UNIONISM

(From A Correspondent).
An extra-ordinary meeting of the G. I. P. Railway Workers' Union, Bombay Branch, was held on Monday evening at Matunga with Mr. Jhabvala in the Chair. A large number of workers from Matunga and Parel Workshops and Railway stations were present.
Mr. Pathak enumerated the various grievances of the Railway Employees and declared that hundred per cent. trade unionism alone would compel the G. I. P. Railway administration to redress them.

SOCIALISM ALONE CAN SAVE THEM.

Mr. Charles Mascarenhas, the Organising Secretary of the All-India Socialist Party, explained how economic and political problems could not be separated from each other; and said that establishment of a Socialist State in India was the only way to the masses from complete ruin.

Mr. Khedgikar denounced the disruptive tactics adopted by a few individuals expelled from the Union, some time ago, and asked the workers to have nothing to do with such people.

Mr. Zulmram Chaudhary, who supported Mr. Khedgikar in denouncing the disruptive elements and exhorted the workers to strengthen the Union with a view to offer united front to the G. I. P. Agent for realisation of their demands.

In closing the proceeding of the meeting Mr. Jhabvala narrated the mischievous tactics adopted by certain Labour leaders in the B. B. & C. I. Railway and other Unions and warned the workers to be ware of such leadership.
The meeting then terminated.

RUSSIA TO JOIN LEAGUE?

Nations Optimistic About Disarmament Situation

GENEVA, April 9.
That Russia will be admitted as a member to the League of Nations in the next Assembly in September is the hope of League circles.

The question will be discussed when M. Litvinoff arrives shortly on resumption of disarmament talks.

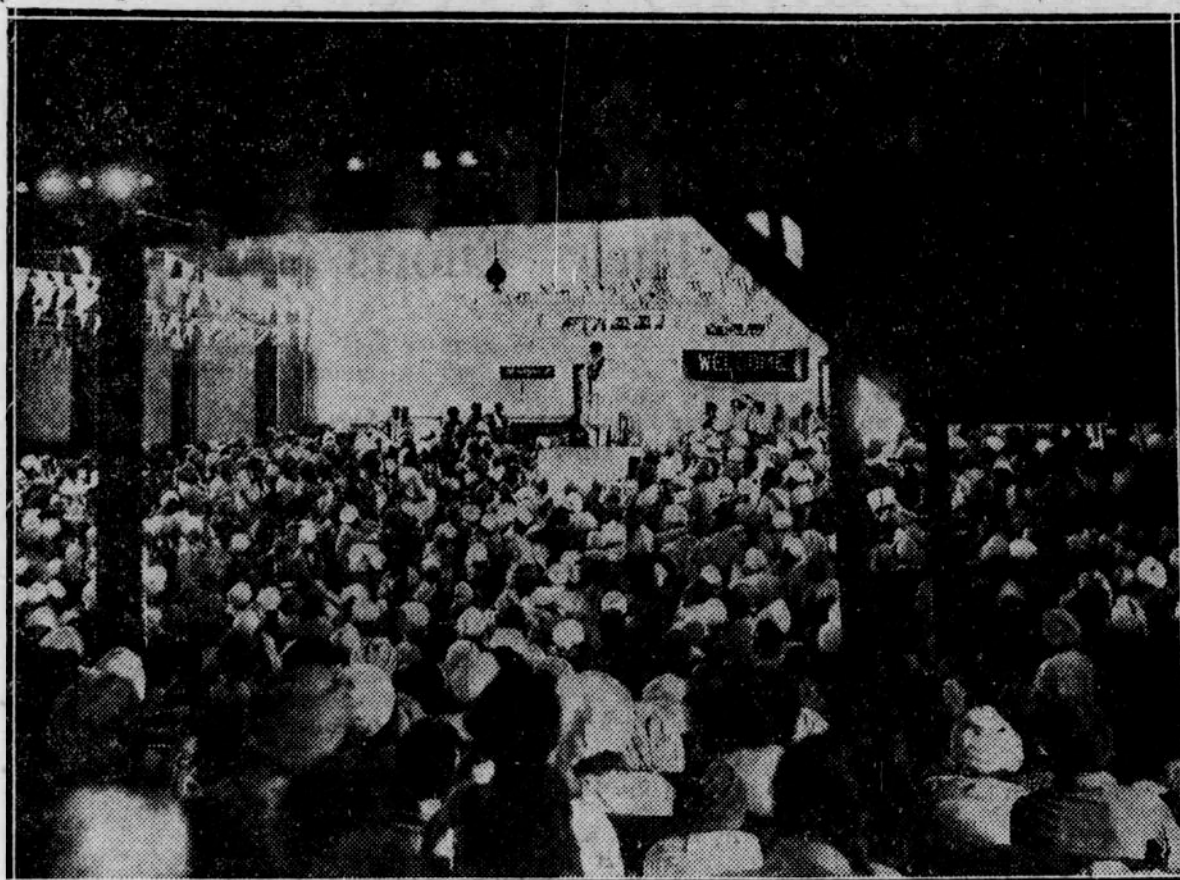
Serious obstacles are:
Firstly, soviet's advancing conditions to which some members find difficulty in agreeing. Secondly, Switzerland obdurately refuses to recognise soviet and as a League Member enjoys certain guarantees of Swiss Government, this objection being strong. Nevertheless, it is believed the situation is amenable to diplomatic treatment. The next few days will witness a concerted effort to revitalise the Disarmament Conference.

Opening the Bureau tomorrow Mr. Henderson is expected to make a moving appeal for the necessity of doing serious work immediately. Captain Eden in a cheerful mood left London for Geneva to-day.—Reuter.

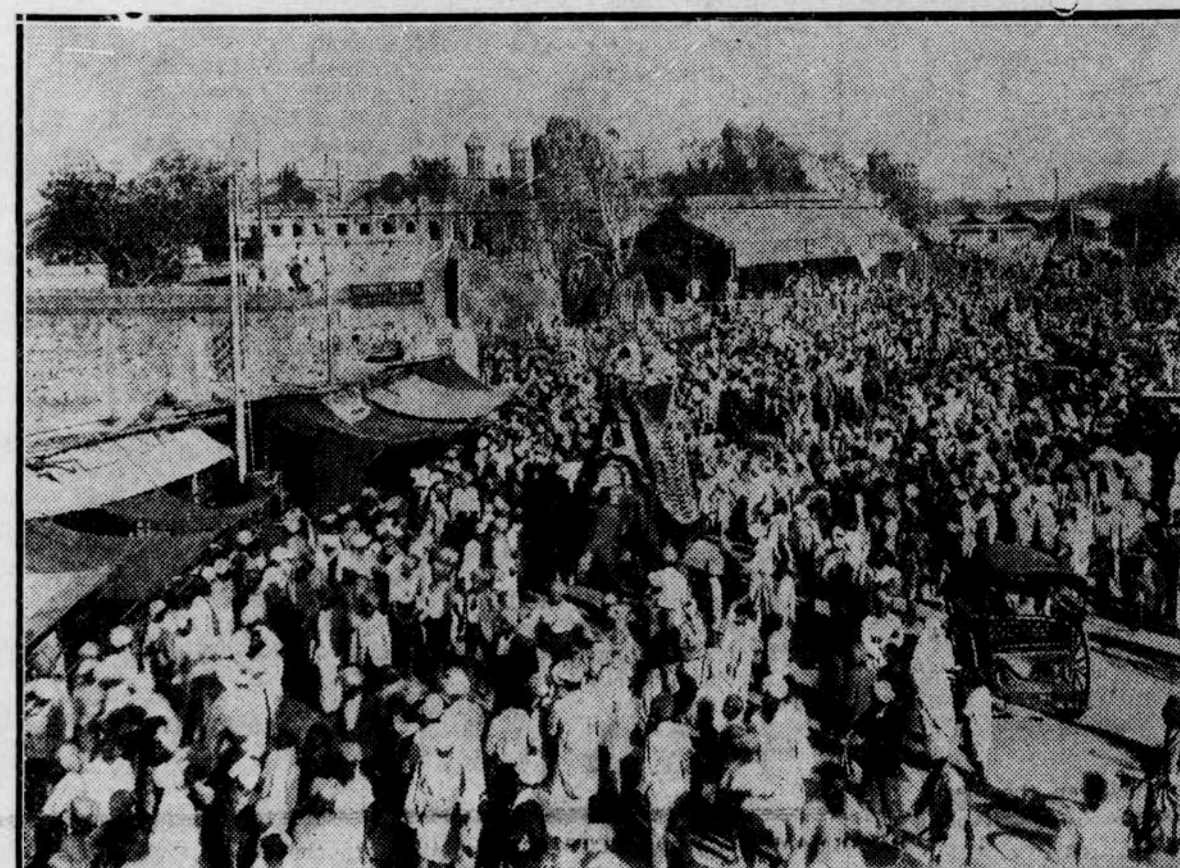
TO FIGHT AWARD

KARACHI, April 9.
A branch of the Central Akalid, Amritsar has been opened here in response to the appeal of Sardar Khark Singh at the Lahore session of the Sikh National Conference. A number of volunteers were enrolled with a view to fight the Communal Award.—(A. P. Special).

SIKH PROTEST AGAINST COMMUNAL AWARD



Sardar KHARAK SINGH delivering his Presidential Address at the Sikh Conference, held in Lahore, to protest against the Communal Award.



20,000 Sikhs assembled in Conference at Lahore, during the last week of March to protest against the Communal Award. Sardar KHARAK SINGH and Sardar AMAR SINGH, President and Chairman of the Reception Committee respectively, are seen seated on an elephant.

FRESH TROUBLE BREWING IN FREE STATE

O'Duffy Prepares For Elections In June: Battle Royal Anticipated

DUBLIN, April 9.
Events in Ireland are again moving towards a crisis. The local government elections which the Government have decided to hold on June 26 and which will be contested by two big parties on political tickets, are likely to provide an accurate index of their comparative strengths.

Meanwhile General O'Duffy is working hard to perfect the United Ireland Party organisation throughout the country.

IRISH PLAYS BANNED.
Mr. De Valera has extended his dictatorial activities by banning Synges' "Playboy of the Western World" and Sean O'Casey's "Pious and the Stars" from the Abbey Theatre Company's repertoire of the forthcoming American tour under threat of discontinuing the Free State Government's subsidy to the theatre.

General O'Duffy at Tullamore yesterday said that Mr. De Valera who is heading for a dictatorship had become the torchbearer of Irish politics, and was endeavouring to put John Bull into snafiling, whereupon he would appeal to the country with the cry "Don't fling me to the British".

Mr. De Valera at Cavan assured his hearers that the British market had gone never to return.

RAID ON ARMS WAREHOUSE.
Incidents which included an attempt to burn down the Clifton Hall at Galway during the week end where the United Ireland Party dance was being held, removal of parts of the railway near Tullamore to prevent O'Duffy's supporters from attending the meeting, and a raid by armed masked men on the special constabulary arms warehouse at Ballymena, Ulster were

ENGLAND'S DUTY TO REMAIN IN INDIA!

LONDON, April 9.
The Fascist Movement was against the White Paper policy root and branch, declared Sir Oswald Mosley speaking at Stock-on-Trent last night. It was the duty of England to remain in India, and to govern the country which owed everything to the British rule.

He added that an agricultural policy should be initiated in India where masses were being driven from country into towns working at five shillings a week, driving Lancashire cotton textiles out of the market.—Reuter.

INCREASING BANK'S USEFULNESS

LONDON, April 9.
The Government body of the Bank of International Settlements met and considered plans for increasing that Bank's usefulness, for example, by making it a clearing house for the International Postal and Telegraphic Relations and International railway accounts.

It is understood there is a possibility of Canada and New Zealand becoming the shareholders when the currencies have been established.—Reuter.

SIR JOHN KERR DEAD

LONDON, April 8.
The death has occurred of Sir John Kerr, late Indian Civil Service, at the age of 63.—Reuter.

Millwall Beat Southampton

LONDON, April 9.
In the Second Division of League Millwall beat Southampton by one goal to nil.—Reuter Special.

disturbing features.
The raiders escaped with service rifles, revolvers and thousands of rounds of ammunition.—Reuter.

EVERY HOUSE DISAPPEARED

Damage Caused At Tafjord Estimated At 450,000 Kroner

OSLO, April 8.
The damage caused at Tafjord yesterday is estimated at 450,000 Kroner excluding the damaged forests field. The rock which crashed down was 12,000 feet high and 600 feet wide and the fjord, was only 18,000 feet wide though it was very deep.
The whole shore where the disaster occurred was shaven clean and every tree and building has disappeared.—Reuter.

An earlier message stated: The coastland of Tafjord near Aalesund resembles a battlefield as the result of havoc by huge waves caused by a tremendous crag falling into the sea. The waves carried away thirty houses and swept small shipping a hundred yards inland. Forty persons have been drowned, including an entire family of nine.

At three o'clock in the morning when an enormous mass broke away from 6,000 feet high cliff and crashed into the sea, sending three successive waves rushing over the land. The first wave reached the houses at the end of the fjord and then receded without doing any damage. The alarmed villagers began evacuating their houses, taking refuge on higher ground. The second wave washed over the low-lying houses; then the third wave brought the houses crashing down and carried the broken jets and boats far inland.

The cries of the people trapped in their houses or caught in the floods while fleeing mingled with the screams of animals which, for want of time, remained tied to the stappings.

The completeness of the disaster is shown by the fact that in one house the father, mother and seven out of nine children have drowned.

Italy's Threat To Boycott Indian Cotton

Karachi Association's Appeal To Govt. To Restore 'Status Quo' Before Undertaking Trade Talks

KARACHI, April 9.
Italy's threat to boycott Indian cotton is the subject-matter of a communication which the Secretary of the Karachi Cotton Association has addressed to the Secretary, Commerce Department, Government of India.

The Secretary of the Association states that some members of the Association having trade relations with Italy have received advices showing definitely that efforts are being made in Italy to bring about a gradual boycott of Indian cotton or at least restriction of imports of Indian cotton.

SPECIAL TAX

It is understood that a special tax is in course of enforcement in Italy, the proceeds of which will be devoted to granting exports premiums to Italian

textile manufacturers. The Secretary adds that the above steps are likely to have very serious repercussions in India which exports 3 lakhs bales of cotton annually, most of which are of the short staple variety.

RESTORE 'STATUS QUO'

Continuing the Secretary says that the Association understands that the Italian Government have made representations to the Government of India for the consideration of the entire problem of Indo-Italian trade. If so, the Association requests the Government of India to insist on the "status quo" being restored before undertaking trade talks. Meanwhile the Association requests the Government of India to make representations to the Italian Government urging the prevention of the restrictive measures.—A. P.

STOP PRESS INTERNATIONAL FOOTBALL

Teams To Play At Wembley

(SPECIAL CABLE).
LONDON, April 9.
The following are the teams for football International to be played at Wembley on April 14:—
ENGLISH TEAM:—Moss, Cooper, Hapgood, Stoker, Hart, Copping, Crooks, Carter, Bowers, Bastin and Brook.
SCOTTISH TEAM:—Jackson (Chelsea), Anderson (Hearts), McGonagle (Celtic), Massie (Hearts), Smith (Kilmarnock), Miller (St. Mirren), Cook (Bolton), Marshall (Rangers), Gallacher (Chelsea), Stevenson (Motherwell), and Connor (Sunderland).

CUSTOMS PARTY ATTACKED.

VILLUPURAM, April 10.
A gang of sugar smugglers numbering about 100 attacked a customs party consisting of a Sub-Inspector and four peons who lay in wait for them near Nellikuppam on Saturday night. The gang assaulted the officers and snatched a rifle. On an alarm being raised the villagers rushed to the scene, but the smugglers decamped. The rifle was recovered from an adjoining field. Police are investigating.—A. P.

RAILWAY BOARD CIRCULAR

NEW DELHI, April 9.
The Associated Press understands that the Chief Commissioner, Railway Board has recently addressed the Agents of the different railways on the question of establishing a closer contact between Railway Administrations and commercial interests with the object of affording better facilities to the public in the matter of railway transport. It is hoped by this to secure better co-operation and understanding between themselves and the public and for the proper appreciation by the railways of the need of commercial interests.—A. P.

BURMA MINISTRY.

RANGOON, April 9.
A Gazette Extraordinary issued to-day notifies the acceptance by the Governor of the resignations of Sir Joseph Maung Gyi and U. Kyaw Din of their offices as Ministers; also the relinquishment of their charge on the afternoon of 7th April and the appointment by His Excellency of U Ba Pe and Doctor Ba Maw as Ministers. The new Ministers assumed their offices this afternoon.

A Maymyo message states that U. Ba Pe will be in charge of the portfolios of Forest, Agriculture and Excise and Ba Maw of Education and Local Self-Government.—A. P.

INTERNATIONAL FORGERY PLOT.

WARSAW, April 9.
The co-operation of police, public and detection from Scotland Yard, it is believed, will result in the discovery of a widespread international forgery plot, in which, it is computed, a sum of quarter-million sterling is involved.

It is already known that American policies bonds are affected; also Austrian, French bank notes and British national insurance stamps.

Three Poles were remanded to custody in London last week on a charge of possessing nearly £50,000 worth of forged insurance stamps. Meanwhile two members of the Scotland Yard visited Warsaw and the sequel has been the arrest of eight alleged ringleaders of an international gang which, apparently operated in various European capitals.

The gang has recently transferred its field of activities to Poland. The alleged forgers' factory is located near Warsaw, while a special bank was opened in Vienna for the purpose of circulating obsolete Austrian bank notes.

The Warsaw authorities are reluctant pending further inquiries.—Reuter.

NO GERMAN DELEGATE PRESENT

At Meeting Of Her Creditors

BASEL, April 8.
The meeting of Germany's creditors continued to-day. No German delegate was present.
It is understood that provisional agreement has been reached as regards the common front to be adopted by the creditors when the negotiations will be held in Berlin shortly, at which Germany will submit her proposals to the General convention, instead of the present individual conventions.
The creditors express an opinion that Germany herself is chiefly to be blamed for her financial straits owing to the mistakes in her policy.—(Reuter).

JAIN YOUTHS REMIT Rs. 2,400

Seth Achalsingh's Appeal For More Funds For Bihar Relief

(From Our Correspondent).
AGRA, April 9.
Seth Achalsingh, President, All-India Jain Youth Conference informed that Rs. 2,400 have been remitted towards Babu Rajendra Prasad's Fund for 'quake sufferers. Seth Sahab has also issued an appeal and hopes that the Jain youths will try their level best to collect as much more money as possible for Bihar brethren.

RUMANIAN DEBTS CONVERSION.

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

BUKHAREST, April 9.
Debtors of Rumania will benefit vastly from the Bill sanctioning the optional conversion of the debts just enacted. The Bill provides that landholders paying debts within a year will profit by 75 per cent. reduction; those paying within two years will receive 65 per cent. reduction; those within three years, 60 per cent.; four years, 55 per cent. and thereafter up to 15 years the reduction will be 50 per cent. and the balance will bear interest at 3 per cent. per annum.

Urban debts mortgages will be reduced by 25 per cent. and the balance will bear interest at 6 per cent. and will be repayable in 10 years. Merchants holding bills of agriculturists benefiting from the new law may take advantage thereof.

Conversion debts will be financed by State bonds. This practically amounts to a 15 year moratorium to debts

Readers' Views

Release Sirdar Vallabhbhai

Mr. P. R. Lele writes:—

In his personal capacity, Mahatma Gandhi has given his blessings to the revived Swaraj Party and has advised that none but himself should offer civil resistance for the attainment of Swaraj. It goes without saying that a meeting of the A.I.C.C. will have to be held to formally withdraw civil disobedience movement. As regards the civil disobedience movement itself the A.I.C.C. has the power to withdraw it; but when it comes to the Swaraj Party being allowed to work in the name of the Congress, the A.I.C.C. can only make a recommendation, because the resolution boycotting the legislatures was passed by the Indian National Congress in a plenary session at Lahore, and it is only in the open Congress that the boycott can be revoked.

Sheth Govind Das has done well to draw attention of the country to this aspect of the question. In the meanwhile, we must insist on the Government of Bombay releasing Sirdar Vallabhbhai Patel and Mr. Jai Ramdas Dowlatram, President of the Karachi Congress and one of the General Secretaries of the Congress respectively. There is nobody, at least in this Presidency, who commands the confidence of Congressmen as the Sirdar does. He is only a Regulation prisoner, and the circumstances which gave the semblance of justification for his detention to the Government of Bombay have ceased to exist since the announcement of Mahatma's latest decision. Mr. Jai Ramdas Dowlatram has completed more than two-thirds of the period of his sentence. It is hoped Lord Brounne will issue immediate instructions for their release.

Cotton Brokers' Grievances

To the Editor of "The Chronicle". Sir,—With reference to the statement of Mr. Begraj Gupta, appearing in the Press in support of his ruling out the resolution, censuring the East India Cotton Association, I do not desire to examine the question further, as it is purely a matter of individual opinion. However, the resolution that was ruled out by the President of the Cotton Brokers' Association has already been submitted to the Managing Committee of the Association with 53 signatures. The Managing Committee have, on receipt of this resolution, resolved to call a general meeting on the 18th instant. The principle of fixing the trading hours has been admitted by

Mr. Begraj Gupta himself. The resolution to fix the trading hours was passed as far back as the 5th September last and then, for nearly seven months they have not solved the difficulty. Nor have they put forward any satisfactory explanation for the delay. The reason for such an attitude on the part of the East India Cotton Association is unknown.

Mr. Begraj Gupta explains that hurried fixing up of trading hours will promote reckless speculation of a gambling nature. I am led to think the other way about. I feel that the fixing up of trading hours will discourage speculation of a gambling nature and act as an effective check on such methods. Further the East India Cotton Association is armed with enough powers under Bye-law 48-49, to prevent all trade of such nature. Bye-law 50-51 prohibits trading on Sundays and other bank holidays, and if enforced, will not only prevent much of the trading on holidays but also discourage speculation of gambling nature.

As it is, unrestricted trading all through the twenty-four hours, including Sundays and other holidays in contravention of bye-law 50-51 of the Association, lead to reckless gambling, which Mr. Begraj Gupta is very anxious to prevent.

It is, indeed, surprising that the East India Cotton Association are not able to make a change in their bye-laws to restrict trading hours during the last seven months. They may take even years to consider over the necessity of such a change.

In the circumstances, the East India Cotton Association under the present constitution are by duty bound to implement the resolution of September last, fixing the trading hours and I trust, they will act boldly and decisively in the matter at an early date and avoid an unpleasant controversy.—Yours etc.

DOORGA DUTT SAWALKAR,

Vice-President of the Bombay Cotton Brokers' Association.

April 9.

Contract Bridge

To the Editor of "The Chronicle". Sir,—As a matter of interest to bridge-players, the following case is submitted for expression of opinion. The declarer is playing a three no-trump contract, undoubted, not vulnerable. He wins all but the first two tricks, but revokes at the third. The opponents claim their penalty for an established revoke. How should the score be entered up?—Yours etc.,

"NINESPOT."

Bombay, April 9.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNEY

CUSTOMS DEFEAT MANAVADAR IN REPLAY ON MONDAY

Gruelling Game Results In Victory For Local Side By 4 Goals To 3

The replay between Customs and Manavadar on Monday evening was witnessed by packed stands, and a very closely-contested game went in favour of the local side, who overcame the cup holders by 4 goals to 3. There was plenty of thrills for the spectators during the sixty minutes of play, and it was very creditable for the Customs to lower the colours of such a strong side with three reserves.

Pinto as usual was the schemer of the local attack and gave his side the lead within five minutes of the bully off. The fast and dashing Manavadar forwards returned to the attack, equalising through Sultan. Before many minutes had passed Milne regained the lead for the Customs and excitement reached fever pitch.

When Manavadar made a determined attempt to get on terms, Ahmed was fouled in the circle. Umpire Cyriaco D'Souza rightly ordered a penalty ball from which Sultan converted the second goal for the Muslims.

The Customs then lost the initiative and Carneiro was called upon to save twice in succession. After the change of ends the Customs showed great improvement, Milne missing the target after a good effort which deserved better luck. The irrepressible Shahbuddin sprinted down the wing and beating the defence found the net with a splendid angle shot. This success sent up Manavadar's stock and it seemed that the Customs had shot their bolt. Abreo, however, was defending stoutly. A hefty clear-

ance enabled Pinto to get a clear run which the inside left turned to advantage in a sensational manner.

The Customs now redoubled their efforts, Manavadar having to defend two short corners. The first was saved by Masud, but Jagat Singh converted the second to give the Customs the lead again.

Both sides kept on trying to score till the bitter end, but the Customs held on to their lead to win a gruelling game by 4 goals to 3.

Result:—

CUSTOMS ATHLETIC CLUB 4 goals.

MANAVADAR STATE 3 goals.

Teams were:—

CUSTOMS ATHLETIC CLUB: Carneiro; Abreo and Aslam; S. M. Khan, Dique and Kher Singh; Sweeney, Milne, Afzal, Pinto and Jagat Singh.

MANAVADAR STATE: Bostan Khan; Sultan and M. Hussein; Sayeed, Masud, and Shahmar; Shahbuddin, Sultan, Ahmed, Sultan, and Robert.

UMPIRES: Messrs. C. D'Souza and Nagporewalla.

TO-DAY'S MATCH 5-30 P.M.

G. I. P. Rivy. vs. Sherwood Foresters.

VICEROY'S FUND

TOPS 45 LAKHS

The grand total of the donations to the Viceroy's earthquake Relief Fund including the previously acknowledged amount is Rs. 45,18,914-9-11.

OUR READERS HAVE CONTRIBUTED Rs. 2,16,100

But Mahatma Appeals To Them Not To Relax Their Efforts

Mahatmaji has suspended the Harijan programme so as to be able to devote all his time to relief work in Bihar. Will our readers not facilitate his work by prompt contributions?

On Monday our readers contributed Rs. 5,700.

The total collections up to date to our Fund amount to Rs. 2,16,100.

Bihar needs 15 crores for the work of relief and reconstruction. For temporary relief alone a crore is required.

All cheques sent to the "Chronicle" should be drawn in the name of the "Chronicle" Earthquake Relief Fund.

We publish below list of contributions received on Monday:—

List of Earthquake Relief Fund Received on dated 9-4-34:
In memory of the thread ceremony of Master Gajanan through Girjabai Vinayak Patilkar 11 4
Miss D. D. Nausari 25 0
Shivabhai N. Patel, Collection from Nairobi 2nd Instalment as below 340 4
Shillings.

Mr. Somabhai J. Patel 5 0
Mr. Patel Provision Store 10 0
Mr. Chhotabhai I. Patel 10 0
Mr. T. L. Patel Photographer 5 0
Mr. R. C. B. Pereira 5 0
Mr. H. R. Dugal 5 0
Mr. Rahim Bux 2 0
Mr. M. S. Patel 5 0
Mr. Harmanbhai Athi 5 0
River 5 0
Mr. Keshavlal A. Patel 5 0
Mr. Manilal Tailor 3 0
Mr. Maganlal L. Patel 10 0
Mr. Suleman Sumar 5 0
Per Mr. Muljibhai K. Patel. Mr. M. Gass 10 0
Mr. Gur Bachan Singh 15 0
Mr. Ram Lal 5 0
Mr. Chuniobhai, Konza 5 0
Mr. Mohmad 3 0
Mr. Harivalabh G. 2 0
Mr. Pritham Singh 1 0
Mr. A. M. Khan 10 0
Mr. D. D. Luthra 5 0
Mr. Kartar Singh 2 0
Mr. Yassin Khan 5 0
Mr. Sadi Ram Sharma 20 0
Mr. P. G. Patel 5 0
Mr. Megh Raj Mohindra 2 0
Mr. Ambalal B. Patel 2 0
Mr. Maharaj Krishna 2 0
Mr. Khuda Bux 2 0
Mr. W. Paterson 5 0
Mr. M. H. Patel 10 0
Mr. Gulam Hussein Nanjee 15 0
Mr. Kalidas R. Patel 5 0
Mr. Shivabhai N. Patel 5 0
Mr. Gordanbhai H. Patel 5 0
Mr. Noor Ahmed 5 0
Mr. Rampratap 3 0
Mr. D. N. Desai 10 0
Mr. R. H. Patel 3 0
Mr. Hardit Singh 5 0
Mr. M. A. Khan 2 0
Mr. Sunder Singh 4 0
Mr. Kuberbhai H. 2 0
Mr. M. C. Jati 2 0
Mr. Wells Jr. P.W.I. 5 0
Mr. Murari Lal 2 0
Mr. Ramnial B. Bhat 5 0
Mr. Fakirji SPWI 5 0
Mr. V. C. Bhatt 5 0
Mr. Munilal 2 0
Mr. Chhotabhai Signaller 3 0
Mr. M. C. Patel 3 0
Mr. A. R. Patel 2 0
Mr. Harbans Lal 5 0
Mr. C. I. Patel 5 0
Mr. P. I. Patel 5 0
Mr. Bachan Singh 5 0
Mr. M. K. Patel 5 0
Mr. R. C. Patel 5 0
Mr. D. R. Sukla 2 0
Mr. U. B. Patel 2 0
Mr. K. B. Patel 5 0
Mr. Parmanand 2-50
Mr. Dev Raj Joshi 2-50

Per Mr. B. D. Sondhi. Mr. G. S. Ahluwalia 5 0
Mr. M. J. Patel 5 0
Mr. G. M. Patel 5 0
Mr. M. M. Mehta 3 0
Mr. K. R. Sood 2 0
Mr. Ramjee Dass Sharma 10 0
Mr. Tara Chand 5 0
Mr. A. M. Patel 3 0
Mr. Manilal M. Patel 3 0
Mr. Rahmat Khan 2 0
Mr. Sadhu Ram 20 0
Mr. A. U. Patel 5 0
Mr. T. Douglas Driver 2 0
Mr. F. A. Rallion A. E. 1 0
Mr. Gopaljee K. P. 3 0
Mr. P. Lal Seth 2 0
Mr. Ranchhod Dass 2 0
Mr. Shankerbhai 5 0
Mr. J. Stewart 1 0
Mr. U. J. Patel 2 0
Mr. Ambalal R. Patel 3 0
Mr. Narinder Nath 2 0
Mr. A. P. Patel 3 0
Mr. Desraj 1 0
Mr. Sukhrum Dacs 1 0
Mr. V. Lobo 1 0
Mr. Bhagat Ram Bhalla 1 0
Mr. Dahyabhai 2 0
Mr. Laxman 2 0
Mr. Ramji Das Shed Clerk 2-50
Mr. D. A. Dick 2-50
Mr. Mikha Singh 10 0
Mr. S. I. Patel 10 0
Mr. F. Gray Driver 5 0
Mr. Amar Nath 5 0
Mr. A. Blackwood 5 0
Mr. L. J. Porter 2 0
Mr. Shanker Singh 5 0

Mr. C. D. Patel 2 0
Mr. Radha Kishan 2 0
Mr. Hasan Ali Teju 2 0
Mr. Mohamed Habib 3 0
Mr. Labha Singh 5 0
Mr. V. P. Desouza 2 0
Mr. V. M. Mehta 2 0
Per Mr. Muljibhai. Mr. Jashabhai H. Patel 15 0
Total Shillings 509-50
At Rs. 340-4

Sheth Fremchand Karamchand through his Widow Bal Jasoda Kaiyaji Veranawala 101 0
Bassein Road Relief Committee through Sec. B. J. Samant Thrid and Last Instalment as below 35 11
Mrs. Ramabai Desai, Umela 5 0
Mr. Nilkanth B. Bhatt, Umela 2 0
Mr. G. J. Mhapsekar, Umela 1 0
Mr. B. V. Patil R. F. O. Kaman 5 0
Mr. B. H. Patil, Bassein 3 0
Mr. Hari Ganesh Samant, Bassein 2 0
Mrs. Pushpavati R. Chokhvala, Malad 1 0
Mrs. Shantaben C. Desai 1 0
Mr. Krishanaji Raghbaji, Khanivda 1 0
Mr. Dhulaji Bhimaji, Khanivda 1 0
Mr. Keshavlal Manukhrum, Gokhivra 1 0
Mr. Chhaganlal Mulchand, Gokhivra 1 0
Mrs. Jankibai Mungund Sharat, Gokhivra 1 0
Mr. Madhav N. Dhuri, Bassein Road 1 0
Mr. Onkarnath R. Tewari, Bassein Road 1 0
Adult Hamals (9 persons) 2 4
Boy Hamals (8 persons), Bassein Road 1 0
From 6 villagers of Valiva 1 4
From 14 persons at As. 8 and under 4 3
Total 35 11

Sheth Prabhudas Virchand & Co. on behalf of Indians Residing in Lorenzo Marques 4,000 0
The Hon. Sec. the Tanganyika Asian Civil Service Association Darassalaam Chhaganlal Kalyanji Khandhadiya Umergamwala 2 0
One Parsi 5 0
Sympathiser (N. B. T.) 211 0
Dhulabhai J. Patel, Collection from Bungoma (Kenya) as below 200 10
Dhulabhai J. Patel, Bungoma 25 0
Sunderji Dossa & Sons, Bungoma 15 0
Sharif Yusuf Arab, Bungoma 10 0
Ali Samson Arab, Bungoma 5 0
Hasham Mohamed Arab, Bungoma 5 0
Habib Walji, Bungoma 5 0
Saleh-Mohmed Kasam, Bungoma 5 0
Husein Khanmohmed, Bungoma 5 0
Daulat Ram, Bungoma 5 0
Karam Chand, Eldoret 5 0
Rusben Kolgi Kikuya, Bungoma 2 0
A. N. Kapila, Bungoma 2 0
Jivanbhai Dharamst, Bungoma 5 0
Mohmed Hussein, S. W. I. Broderickfalls 15 0
Dahyabhai S. Patel, S. M. Broderickfalls 11 25
Virjibhai Nanji, Broderickfalls 10 00
Mohanila S. Manek, Broderickfalls 7 50
Badrudin H. Nuran, Broderickfalls 6 25
Jethabhai K. Patel A. S. M. Broderickfalls 5 00
Alibhai Kassam Nelji, Broderickfalls 5 00
Damodar Goldsmith, Broderickfalls 5 00
Chanda Singh, Bro-

derickfalls 3 00
Salahmohmed Broderickfalls 2 00
Guradil Singh, Eldoret 5 00
Noormohmed Valji, Mumia 12 50
Gulamali Meghji, Mumia 10 00
Chhaganlal Morariji, Mumia 10 00
Ranjidass, Mimia 10 00
Rupnar, Mumia 10 00
Narandas Anandji, Mumia 10 00
Mohmed Punja, Mumia 4 00
Banjubhai Dossa, Mumia 2 00
Alibhai Kurji, Mumia 2 00
Ambalal Maganbhai Patel, Mumia 2 00
Karsondas Narandas, Mumia 3 00
Nambhude, Mumia 5 00
Mohmedali Sidi, Mumia 5 00
Gulamali Khanmohmed, Mumia 5 00
Damodar Jamnadas, Mumia 5 00
Jemal Premji, Mumia 2 50
Ladhubhai Parshotam, Mumia 2 25
Jethabhai Premji, Mumia 2 25
B. A. Barot, Mumia 2 00
Kasam Rahemtula, Mumia 2 00
Elamdin Panjabli, Mumia 5 00
Bhimji Jima, Mumia 5 00
Valimohmed, Mumia 5 00
Pragji Kalidas, Mumia 2 00
Jivanbhai Vitthal, Mumia 2 00
Khela Myala, Mumia 1 00
Kanji Ghela, Mumia 1 00
Ramji Vitthal, Mumia 1 00
Jivan Karsondas, Mumia 1 00
Karsondas Kalidas, Mumia 1 00
Dahyabhai B. Patel, Mumia 5 00
Shillings. 300 50
At Rs. 200 10

Keti Bamanji Billimoria 2 0
Kashinath Narayan Mahatre 2 8
Collection from Indian of Soroti (Africa) through C. Parekh & Co. 358 15
Shivabhai N. Patel Nairobi Collection Rs. 208, Published in this Paper issue date 12-3-34 Subscribers name as below:—

Shillings.
Mr. P. J. Dass 51
Mr. U. T. Patel 20
Mr. R. S. Patel 20
Mr. S. N. Patel 20
Mr. S. H. Patel 20
Mr. D. M. Patel 20
Mr. I. M. Patel 10
Mr. N. D. Patel 10
Mr. A. B. Patel 10
Mr. J. J. Patel 10
Mr. H. Noor Mohd. 10
Mr. R. A. Patel 10
Mr. M. M. Patel 10
Mr. Shankarlal Bhutt 10
Mr. A. Rehman 10
Mr. R. U. Patel 10
Mr. J. L. Patel 10
Mr. S. Pinto 5
Mr. K. S. Patel 5
Mr. S. J. Patel 5
Mr. J. M. Souza 5
Mr. S. N. Patel (Guard) 5
Mr. C. R. Sharma 5
Mr. Murad Khan 5
Mr. B. V. Rodricks 5
Total 311
At Rs. 208

CORRECTION.

In our issue of the 6th inst. We published the list of contributions of Rs. 42 collection from Marmugao Harbour through Mr. M. R. Chitral for Bihar Relief Fund from that list the following name was inadvertently omitted.

Mr. H. D. Kamat has contributed to the said fund Rs. 2-8-0. The name was inadvertently omitted.

GREAT LOSS TO JAIN COMMUNITY

BARODA, April 9.

The Jain community of Baroda received with deep regret the news of the death of Muni Shri Dharma Vijayji a leading champion of Jain religion and one of the principal spokesmen at the Muni Sammelan recently held.

Muni Dharma Vijayji had an amiable disposition and was highly revered by the Jain community for his high idealism.

(United Press)

In And Around Bombay

(BY OUR STAFF CORRESPONDENT)

Life Of Corporation

Many of the municipal councillors and particularly the nominated members will have a sigh of relief that they will have at least a year and a half of extension owing to the introduction of the Reforms which was expected early in 1936. In the ordinary course, the life of the present Corporation would have come to an end at the end of March 1935 and a General Election of the different wards was expected at the end of this year or early in January 1935. This extension of an electoral roll which costs the Bombay Municipality in the neighbourhood of Rs. 1,50,000. As the Reforms under the new Constitution are likely to extend the franchise, the electoral roll, if prepared this year, would be of no use. The Municipal Commissioner, has, therefore, recommended to the Municipal Corporation to represent to the Government to extend the life of the present Corporation till 1937. A special meeting of the Law, Revenue and General Purposes Committee has been called on the 12th instant to draft the representation. The present Corporation is not truly representative of Bombay as the Congress did not participate in the last elections. The extension of its life would, therefore, be a most retrograde step and the citizens of Bombay must bestir themselves to prevent this step being taken.

Our Victorias

The City of Bombay prides itself as being the "urbis prima in Indis" and this epithet is justified in certain respects. A stranger who comes to Bombay on a sojourn, no doubt would be enamoured with its beautiful thoroughfares, spectacular edifices and magnificent service of auto cars. But for us who are permanent residents of the city, and in these lean days cannot afford to move about the city on our daily avocations, in the highly sprung Sedan taxis of the city, but have to utilise the services of the local jehu and his antiquated form of conveyance, feel and know that much could be done

to ameliorate the transport facilities of the city.

From early in October, for about six to ten weeks the local victorias are at their best. But sad to narrate within two months from the annual inspection held in October, these victorias are an abomination, may well nigh a disgrace, to the fair name of this city.

These conveyances appear to be driven on the streets both day and night the least care or trouble being taken to cleaning its interior or exterior. The wheels are covered with slush and hood likewise with dust. The whole paraphernalia presents an appearance of wear and tear and as if it was coming of in bits.

Surely this state of affairs is remediable. The licensing authorities, as much as the City Fathers must see that an efficient and clean service is maintained in the City of Bombay.

Our Cyclists

The sight of a bicycle accident on Bazarate Street yesterday has set us thinking. A "victoria" was proceeding towards the South and a cyclist was coming from the opposite direction. The "victoria" was on the right side of the road, the cyclist was on the wrong. The "victoria" had his eyes open and was on the alert, the cyclist had his head turned backwards and was evidently day-dreaming. But day-dreams never last long, and his too did not. It ended—as most day-dreams do—disastrously. An impact on the head—a shout—a cry—and back our cyclist came to earth with a suddenness and speed he had not bargained for.

We have noticed that accidents in which cycles are involved are mostly due to the cyclist's themselves. They are either absent-minded or reckless. Parties of four or more cyclists with two people on each machine, careering wildly along the road with as much indifference and heedlessness as if the street contained no one but themselves, are not infrequent. Even when alone, our average cyclist is prone to betray a sad lack of caution and responsibility which at one time or another is bound to land him—and others—into trouble.

ONLY VICTORY OVER M. C. C.

Benares Welcomes Maharaj Kumar Of Vizianagaram

BENARES, April 9. On behalf of the citizens of Benares an address of welcome was presented to Maharaj Kumar of Vizianagaram at the Town Hall before a large and distinguished assembly including leading citizens, officials and non-officials for scoring the only victory over the M. C. C.

Acharya Dhruva pro-Vice-Chancellor of the Hindu University presiding over the function presented the address in a silver casket. He eulogised the Maharaj's services in the field of sports.

The function terminated after the Maharaj Kumar had suitably replied.—(United Press).

EUROPEANS TAKE TO RESCUE WORK

PATNA, April 9. There is general recognition of the promptness with which the officers dealt with the situation created by earthquake but mention must also be made of certain public-spirited men, both European and Indians, who devoted their entire time and energy in assisting the victims of the earthquake.

The European officers of the local tobacco factory were among the first to take on rescue work and they let the public have full use of their fire fighting appliances, which proved of great value.—A.P.

CONVICTION UNDER GAMBLING ACT

KURLA, April 8.

The case in which Dayanand Mahipatram was charged under Section 4 of the Gambling Act came up for hearing on Friday before the Resident Magistrate of Kurla.

The prosecution story was that the accused hired a room on the ground floor of a building at Mulunda and received there satia bets on American Futures.

The magistrate found the accused guilty and fined him Rs. 100 in default fifteen days rigorous imprisonment. If the fine was recovered, Rs. 25 was ordered to be paid to the informant.

MR. DONALD G. HILL CONGRATULATED

Partner Of Hill, Son & Knox Receives Address From Staff On Becoming J. P.

(From A Correspondent).

Mr. Donald G. Hill of Messrs. Hill, Son and Knox was congratulated on his appointment as a Justice of the Peace at an "At Home" given in his honour by Mr. Arthur Bishop, Khan Bahadur Samad Khan, Mr. Nanabhai Laxmanji and the staff of the firm at Mongini's Restaurant, Bombay, on Saturday evening.

Mrs. Blackwell presided and the large gathering present included Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Mr. Oscar Brown, Khan Bahadur Pettigara, Mr. Husseinbhai Laljee, Mr. I. S. Haji, Mr. Goregaonkar and a number of Municipal Corporators. The staff presented Mr. Hill with an address, which was enclosed in a beautiful Silver Casket. The address was read by Mr. Nanabhai Laxmanji and stated that the honour conferred on Mr. Hill in recognition of his services synchronised with the completion of a quarter of a century of his association with the firm.

Mr. Hill in reply thanked his hosts and said that he had the proud privilege of having been born and having spent the greater part of his life in Bombay. He felt that the honour conferred on him was to a great extent earned by the loyal help he had received from his hosts. Mrs. Hill and himself had made up their minds to spend the rest of their days in India and to try and help in their small way towards the welfare of Bombay in particular and India in general.

Khan Bahadur Samad Khan also spoke eulogising the services rendered by Mr. Hill and Mr. A. Mehta, Deputy Sheriff of Bombay, replying on behalf of the guests said that Mr. Hill possessed qualities which should in due course entitle him to administer justice from the bench as an Honorary Magistrate.

Mrs. Blackwell also made a short speech wishing Mr. Hill long life and happiness and thanking him for the contribution he had made on the occasion for the Hospital Fund.



WEAK SPRAYS can't keep flies away from your food
Kill flies with powerful FLIT

You need FLIT in your kitchen to protect the health of your family. Weak imitations which fail to kill flies are dangerous—because they allow flies to contaminate your food with disease germs. Take no chances. FLIT positively kills all household insects. Demand FLIT by name—in the sealed yellow tin with the soldier and black band. FLIT is never sold in bulk.



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COD LIVER OIL

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Let Body and Brain Workers
Take from To-day

ZANDU
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&
Best

Body and Brain Refresher

PRINCES BILL IN ASSEMBLY

(Continued from page 1).
ernment had given frank views which supported the Opposition's criticism. For instance, the District Magistrate of Ramnath had opined that the narration of true facts would under the Bill involve risk. The District Magistrate of Dharwar (Bombay) had thought that the Bill would render impossible, criticism of rulers, some of whom were notoriously contemptible and the Bill seemed to be the price for the rulers entering the Federation. The District Magistrate, Belgaum, had stated that as criticism in a State could be stifled, it was necessary that the outside press should expose mal-administration. The District Magistrate, Ludhiana, felt that the publication of documents containing true facts would become difficult. The District Judge, Raipur had stated that in many cases honest criticism was liable to be punished and that the ingredient of malice should be proved.

Mr. Mudaliar said that this ingredient had been provided by the select committee, but did not meet the purpose because the person to judge this ingredient would be an executive and not judicial officer. **MUZZLING VOICE OF PROTEST**
Mr. Mudaliar felt that no Indian State, that was coming into the Federation, would refuse to come if the Bill was not passed. The punishment of five years was more deterrent to an editor than the forfeiture of the security or the press. From his experience of newspapers the speaker said that often the proprietor or the editor were hauled up for the publication of correspondence which would have passed through the hands of a sub-editor inadvertently. Further the law would prevent papers from ventilating the grievances of States subjects.

Recalling how the German press continued vigorously to defend German subjects of Poland the speaker claimed that Indian states could not be given the status of neighbours with a distinct nationalism their subjects being of the same blood as British Indian subjects. It was important that their grievances should be ventilated in British India. He, therefore, supported the amendment for the deletion of the clause.

"GUTTER PRESS & GUTTER PRINCES"
Mr. N. M. Joshi felt that this measure was likely to be used against honest press also. If the gutter press, carried on a campaign of blackmailing why did those Princes encourage it by bribery?

Mr. Ranga Iyer: Because there are gutter princes also (laughter).
Mr. Joshi: Sir, the truth has come out (applause). Serious attacks on individuals are made in British India also, but the only remedy is to ignore them.
Mr. Ranga Iyer again pointed out that the position of the princes was not comparable to that of ordinary individuals in British India.

Mr. Joshi said that if English kings often appeared before British courts to vindicate their honour and prestige, why should these Princes be afraid of doing so.
STORY OF A CHEQUE
Mr. Joshi continuing referred to what he called a very serious menace to the purity of public life in India. He recalled his 25 years' connection with the newspaper "Gyan Prakash" and said that in the course of his duty he had to write something about an Indian State. A few days later he received a cheque (several Members: For how much?).
Mr. Joshi: However, it was not tempting enough. (Laughter).

The servants of Indian Society to whom the newspaper belonged returned the cheque with thanks. Mr. Joshi maintained that in his opinion these temptations were another form of blackmail by which purity of newspapers as well as that of public men in India were seriously endangered. An Auditor-General in India after retirement was forbidden from accepting an appointment under the Crown, but a former Auditor-General in India had been engaged in an Indian State. He regretted that these allotments of jobs as legal or constitutional advisers were not confined merely to members of the Assembly, but also to ex-judges, retired executive councillors and others. He would like to have proper safeguards against this growing danger and inroads into public life. Referring to the political Secretary's assertion that there were 200 newspapers in Indian States, he asked how many were allowed free play in their spheres and allowed to write on political matters.

DUMASIA SPEAKS
Mr. Dumasia said that he had vast knowledge of conditions in the Bombay Presidency and of several newspapers, who were bent upon doing mischief. He felt that no honest and longstanding newspaper would be touched by this section. Such a provision would go a great way effectively to check the newspapers who in and out of season incited States peoples to rise in rebellion. He

referred to a chain of newspapers, which were being started in Bombay, Calcutta and Delhi, professing to be specialising in Indian States matters and as upholders of the so-called rights of the States' subjects. He did not imply that the administration of the States were all perfect. He opposed the amendment.

STRANGE PLEA

Mr. Yamin Khan said that the omission of this clause would render the Bill ineffective and useless. When considering the Bill, they should not be guided by the character and weakness of the Princes, but their duty should be to eradicate the evil which existed in British Indian Press, whether the gutter press or the good press. Princes were neighbours, whether they were good or bad. Hence they deserved protection.

PRICE OF GOODWILL
Sir Cowasji Jehangir feared more statements of facts about certain States if related in the press accurately and even faithfully with a desire not to create hatred or contempt, but with a desire to draw the attention of the administration to those facts, in order to get them remedied would come within the purview of this clause. He emphasised that they were on the threshold of constitutional changes where the Government and the people desired goodwill to all and they were prepared to make certain concessions to the Indian States, but there was a limit to the price, which they were prepared to pay. British Indians demanded that as the price of goodwill the States should put their administrations on the same level as in British India. He asked the House to think for a moment how they were treated by certain Indian States. They were not demanding from the States anything more than what justice and equity required. He wondered why this protection should be given and the Government was asking more than what they could give in this respect.

HONEST FACT AND DISCONTENT
Sir Harry Haig, replying to the debate regretted that when the Bill had been altered to meet the criticism made by Sir Cowasji Jehangir, the latter had turned round and said that he had no use for the amendment.
Sir Cowasji: What I maintain is that you cannot publish honest statement without creating disaffection. One goes with the other.
Sir Harry Haig: If there was no intention to create disaffection or hatred then the publication goes unharmed. The prosecution will have to prove that the words are untrue and that there was an attempt to create hatred and contempt.
The Home Member repudiated the suggestion made by Sir Cowasji that the Bill desired to purchase the support of the Princes to the Federation.

Sir Cowasji: "What I honestly meant was that the Government has become more lenient to the Princes."
WHAT GOVERNMENT WANT
Sir Harry Haig said that some members had declared that there was no emergency requiring this legislation. He said that he never built the case on emergency plea. The Bill was proposed to meet the conditions which had existed for a long time and were provided for under the old Press Act of 1910, which not only gave protection to the person of the Princes, but also to their administrative acts. Justification for the proposed restriction was not only mal'icious writings weakening the authority of a State, but writings causing undesirable reactions in British India, particularly in the matter of communal feelings. The Home Member assured the House they had no desire to penalise well-conducted honest papers.

CHINESE WALL
As regards the argument that the States could ban the entry of a paper, Sir Harry Haig said that Indian India was not sheltered by some Chinese Wall. People in Indian India were exactly the same as those in British India, divided by artificial boundaries. He added: "Thoughts leap over these boundaries very easily and lies penetrate without difficulty." Sir Harry Haig said that it would be possible after this Bill was passed for the Press to ventilate legitimate grievances. Did anyone contend that the enactment of the Press Law had prevented the Press from attacking the Government of India and local Governments.

NOT AGAINST CONGRESS
He repudiated Mr. B. Das's suggestion that the Bill was aimed against the Congress. The Government did not attribute to the Congress the instigation of such writings. The Law would not affect well-conducted papers but the Government certainly desired

PHILOSOPHY OF INTERNATIONALISM

Tagore On Basis Of Ancient Indian Civilisation

CALCUTTA, April 7.
A striking exposition of philosophy of internationalism was given by Poet Rabindra Nath Tagore in the course of an address on the Cultural Value of the International Relations Club of Calcutta University through the University through the generous co-operation of the Carnegie Endowment of International Peace at the Library Hall Darbhanga Buildings this evening.

A human mind the poet explained, attains full stature of its growth only when it transcends geographical barriers and cobwebs of social and religious superstitions.

The utility of civilisation lies in its being able to share eternal truths with all nations of the world every nation must open its treasure house of knowledge and wisdom to all sections of the human race. Ancient Indian culture and civilisation, he maintained, was based on the philosophy of internationalism and he did not know why it would not be possible for India of today to merge the individual to the universal self.

PRESENT TO POET.

Three Poet's speech was preceded by presentation of address and bust of Tagore which was the work of a Japanese artist on behalf of the International Relations Club of the University which the Poet accepted with thanks.—United Press.

to get at the class of papers, which published malicious attacks. Mr. Patil's amendment to delete the clause was put to vote and was defeated by 60 votes to 31.

"ACKNOWLEDGED TO BE MIS-MANAGED."

When the attack on clause (3) as a whole, failed attempts were made by a series of amendments, moved by Mr. Lalchand Navarai to dilute the clause.

The first was to omit the words "or to excite disaffection towards" so that the offence would be confined to that of bringing the administration of the State into hatred or contempt only. Mr. Navarai's point was that most States were acknowledged to be mismanaged and it was the right of any Press whether in British India or in an Indian State to criticise the administration. Why should the element of disaffection, which really meant want of affection, be introduced as an ingredient of the offence? It was alright for a subject in British India to have love for his King or Government, but why should he by this Bill be forced to have affection of, and indirectly, therefore, allegiance to, the ruler of an Indian State.

Mr. S. C. Mitra reinforced Mr. Navarai's argument and resented being called upon to show love to the Indian State ruler. He asked why the latter should claim freedom from criticism.

HAIG EXPLAINS.

Sir Harry Haig said the words "disaffection, hatred and contempt" were expressions used to denote attempts to infuse disloyalty in the minds of the subjects of Indian States and had no relation to subjects of British India. Disaffection was one of the essential ingredients of sedition, which meant disturbing the tranquillity of the State.

Mr. Yamin Khan was glad to hear Sir Harry Haig's explanation, but wanted the meaning of the words "hatred or contempt" to be made clear and unambiguous.

LAW MEMBER SPEAKS.

Sir Brojendra Mitter quoted from Mr. Justice Ranade and Mr. Justice Strachey to show that disaffection did not mean want of affection as was stated in the language of certain journalists. He emphasised that the whole conception of disloyalty was disturbance of tranquillity. Every lawyer knew this elementary fact, and it was not necessary to explain the obvious or expatiate on the commonplace.

Mr. Gayaprasad asked what would happen if a paper was proscribed by a State and yet it went on writing against it. How would that paper which did not enter the State, whose subjects did not read it, be said to be exciting disaffection amongst the subjects.

Sir Abdur Rahim repeated the same question and wanted the doubt to be cleared.

Sir Harry Haig pointed out that it was difficult to say that a proscribed paper never entered a particular territory. Moreover, if there was any attempt which even tended to create disaffection, it was punishable.

The amendment was lost. Further discussion will take place to-morrow.—A.P.

MALL-ROAD BOMB CASE APPEAL

Judgment Reserved After Conclusion Of Arguments

LAHORE, April 7.
The hearing of the appeal in the Mall-Road Bomb Case in which four accused were convicted under section 4 and 5 of the Explosive Substances Act was resumed to-day before Mr. Justice Agha Haider.

Lohari Mal had been sentenced to 7 years, Kuldip and Mulraj to 2 years each and Ramdev to 6 months imprisonment.
It was alleged by the prosecution that the accused had entered into a conspiracy to bomb Europeans in Montgomery Hall. In pursuance of this object they manufactured a bomb and were going to test it on the canal bank when they were arrested on the Mall in front of Nedoe's Hotel and a live country-made bomb was recovered from within the tonga in which they were proceeding.

"PLAYING DOUBLE GAME."

Mr. Ram Lal Anand Advocate arguing the case on behalf of the appellants submitted, from the evidence on record it was clear that Lohari Mal, was playing a double game. He informed the Police and at the same time placed the tin-box containing the bomb in the tonga. So far as Kuldip and Mulraj were concerned there was no evidence on record to show that they took any part in the manufacture of the bomb or in purchasing any material for the bomb. Lohari Mal alone was responsible for all this. Counsel submitted that the recovery of the bomb also was manipulated, pre-arranged and pre-informed.

The arguments being concluded His Lordship reserved judgment.—United Press.

PANGARKAR GETS ONE YEAR

Baroda Labour Leader Convicted For Defiance Of State Order

(From A Correspondent.)

BARODA, April 8.
Mr. Pangarkar, the President of the Girm Kamgar Union, Baroda, who was charged under Section 173 of the local Penal Code, was convicted to-day by the Sessions Judge to undergo a year's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 200 in default 3 months further imprisonment. The case arose out of the defiance by Mr. Pangarkar of a deportation order served on him on February 2. This is the tenth case against him.

MEDICAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE FOR COLOMBO

COLOMBO, April 8.
The Government has decided to establish an Institute of Medical Research in Colombo. The Public Works Department has undertaken the preparation of plans and estimates for the construction of the necessary buildings to be placed before the Executive Committee of Communications and Works for its final approval.

The question of establishing a Medical Research Institute was mooted in 1931, and at that time the Committee turned down the proposal as it thought that the work of medical research necessary for Ceylon could be done in India.—United Press.



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Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET STAGNANT

New York Cotton Prices
11 Points DownLONDON GOLD EASY BUT
SILVER STEADYFavourable Weather Reports
Depress Chicago Grains

BOMBAY, April 9. On Monday the sterling dollar cross rate opened firm and fluctuated within a narrow range. The sterling franc cross rate opened firm but slightly declined afterwards.

COTTON OPERATORS AWAITING DEVELOPMENTS. The New York cotton market was stagnant with small price changes. Operators are awaiting developments in the Bankhead and the Silver Bills.

LONDON GOLD EASY. London gold prices ruled easy but silver presented a steady tone. SLIGHT DECLINE IN CHICAGO GRAINS. Chicago grains declined slightly on account of favourable weather reports and commission houses selling. Argentine linseed marked a quiet undertone. GILTED SECURITIES WEAK. Irregular movements in prices were evidenced in the London Stock Exchange while gilt-edged securities were weak.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK
COTTON PRICES

(May 1934)	
New York, April 9	
Previous closing rate	12.05
To-day's opening rate	11.98
Difference	-.07
To-day's closing rate	11.94
Difference	-.11

Broach Expectation July Rs. 197

LIVERPOOL COTTON

(May 1934)	
Liverpool, April 9	
Previous closing rate	6.09
To-day's opening rate	6.06
Difference	-.03
To-day's closing rate	6.05
Difference	-.04

NEW YORK
COTTON MARKET

New York, April 9. Stagnation again prevailed in the New York cotton market and operators are still disposed to await developments in the Bankhead and the Silver Bills although the latter was expected to be reported favourably to-day by the monetary committee. Trading was very quiet and prices ranged within 2 points for the greater part of the session.

At the commencement of the session May was quoted 7 points lower at 11.98 and on some local buying prices improved by 2 points. In the absence of a further demand, the market at this level remained steady for the most part of the session.

The New York cotton market finally closed at 11.94 with a decline of 11 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, April 9. The following were the opening range:

May (12.08/12.07) 11.98/11.98
July (12.16/12.16) 12.05/12.05
October (12.25/12.25) —

LIVERPOOL COTTON

London, April 9. The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.

American May (6.09) 6.09
American May (6.07) 6.07
Egyptian May (5.59) 5.58
Egyptian July (5.58) 5.57

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, April 9. As the New Cotton futures opened with a decline of 7 points Broach J.A. was quoted at Rs. 197-12 at night. Business was small with narrow fluctuations as the New York cotton market did not show much change in prices.

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, April 9. There was very little doing in the local bullion market to-day. Silver opened steady at Rs. 55/5, 61/3 cum duty, 55/11 for ready, 1st Vaishakh and 2nd Vaishakh respectively, prices improved by an anna but later closed at opening rates.

Gold opened at Rs. 33/3/4, 33/4/6, and 33/5. Movements were very narrow and prices closed quiet but steady at Rs. 33/3/4, 33/4/3, and 33/5 for ready, 1st Vaishakh and 2nd Vaishakh respectively.

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, April 9. Liverpool wheat opened dull with July at 53-1/4 and September at 53-7/8. The demand was poor and prices were at lower levels than yesterday.

CHICAGO WHEAT MARKET.

Chicago, April 9. Prices in the Chicago wheat market declined slightly on more favourable weather reports and commission houses selling. May was quoted at 86-3/8, July at 86-1/4 and September 87-1/2.

CHICAGO OATS AND RYE.

Chicago, April 9. Chicago oats were steady with May at 32-3/4. Rye was quoted at 48-3/4.

ARGENTINE LINSEED.

Buenos Aires, April 9. Argentine linseed market ruled with a quiet undertone and May at noon was quoted 2 points lower at 12.25.

LONDON MARKETS

London, April 9. The following were the rates at 3-30 p.m. in the London market:

METALS	
Tin (2343 7/8)	2241 3/8 easy
Lead (411 1/2)	411 3/8 barely steady
Electrolytic Copper	236 1/4 to 236 3/4
3/4	236 1/4 to 237
Glasgow Iron (70)	70

RUBBER	
Indian Pekoe (1-1) 1-1	
Indian Pekoe higher (1-3 1/4) 1-2 1/4	
Ceylon Pekoe (1-1) 1-1	
Ceylon Pekoe higher (2-1) 2-1	

JUTE	
First Market Jute	Continent New
April-May (416 1/2)	416 1/4 value
Dundee April (unquoted)	418 1/2
Lightning April (unquoted)	417 1/4

RUBBER	
Spot (5 3/8)	5 13/32 paid and buyers
April-June (5 17/32)	5 9/16 paid and value

LINSEED.

Linseed Bombay April-May (411 1/4)	
4 1/2 sellers	
Linseed Calcutta April-May (411)	
4 1/2 sellers	
Linseed La Plata April-May (49 9/16)	
49 5/8 sellers	
Rapeseed Toria April-May (49) 49	
1/16 sellers	

JUTE SHARES
SLIGHTLY EASIER

CALCUTTA, April 9. Jute shares ruled slightly easier due to profit-taking but on the whole fair business resulted. Coals were steady and unchanged. Tea was firm with fair turnover. Miscellaneous showed no change. Securities were easier.

Following were the closing quotations:

Securities: 3 1/2 per cent paper 89 3/4; 3 1/2 per cent loan 194 7/8; 4 per cent loan 196 7/8; 103 small lots; 4 per cent loan 194 3/4; 100/100; 4 1/2 per cent loan 195 5/8; 108 7/8 small lot; 5 per cent loan 194 5/8; 114 1/3 small lot; 5 per cent loan 193 9/4; 107 1/2 small lot; 6 1/2 per cent treasury bonds 193 1/2; 104 1/2 small lots.

Banks: Imperial fully paid 1291 7/8; Imperial Bank Conty 320; Cottons: Dunbar only 112 1/8; Kesaram 3 1/4; New Victoria pref 4 1/2; Coals: Amalgamated 18 1/2; Bengal 250 small lot; Burnakur 14 1/8; New Manbloom 26 1/2; Standard 29 1/2; Jutes: Albion only 230 small lot; Anglo India 397 small lot; Auckland 241; Bally 192 1/8 small lot; Belvedere 4 1/8; Budge Budge 370 small lot; Caledonian 548 small lot; Cheviot 245 1/8; Clive 34 1/4 small lot; Delta 400 small lot; Fort William 296 1/8 small lot; Goura-pore 467 1/8; Howrah 57 1/11; Hukumchand 15 1/11; Hukumchand pref 104 small lot; Indian 291; Kanarhaty 570; Kankannar 485 small lot; Naitahi 451; New Central 418 1/8; Standard 373 small lot; Union 491 1/8 small lot.

Miscellaneous: Benares electric new issue 12 1/2 small lots cum div Bengal Telephone old issue 17 1/2; Arthur Butler ordinary 10 1/10; Burn and Co ordinary 230 1/8; Indian Standard wagon ordinary 32 1/8; Kurnarhaty Engineering pref 60; Triton Insurance 121; British India Corporation pref 124 1/8; Midnapore Zemindary 67 1/8 small lot; India general navigation ordinary 105.

Sugar Shares: Balrampur 11 1/2; Cawnpore 32; Champarnan 22 1/8; Dyer Meakin 80; New Sava 13 1/10; Popular 25 1/4.

Tea Shares: Bishnauth 29 1/8; Central Cachar 90 ex div; Gungaram 226 1/8; Hasimara pref 113 ex div; New Cinnatollah 482 1/8; Talipara 487 1/8; Tespore 11 1/5—A. P.

FUMIGATION CHARGES
REDUCED

On the recommendation of the Indian Central Cotton Committee, the Government of India have been pleased to reduce, with effect from the 1st April 1934, as an experimental measure, for a period of two years in the first instance, the fumigation charges of American cotton at Bombay. The fair weather fee, that is, the fee leviable under ordinary conditions has been reduced from Rs. 3-4 to Rs. 2-8 for a square bale, and from Rs. 1-3 to Rs. 1-8 for a round bale. The fee leviable during monsoonic weather, when American cotton has to be landed at the special American Cotton Wharf in the Bombay Docks before fumigation, has likewise been reduced from Rs. 3-12 to Rs. 2-8 for a square bale and from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 2-3 for a round bale.

3 PER CENT NEW LOAN
AT 1/4 DISCOUNT

TIN WEAK BUT COPPER AND RUBBER FIRM

Wall Street Traders Awaiting Developments
In Washington

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, April 9. On the Stock Exchange dealings started in the new 3 per cent funding loan at 1/4 discount. The result issued is regarded with some disappointment owing to allotments being larger than expected. Chief events in other sections have been renewed strength and activity in goldmining, especially West Africans.

In commodities, weakness in tin is attributed to the price having advanced too rapidly on April 6. Copper was firm owing to optimistic sentiments in the future outlook. Rubber after early weakness in sympathy with New York and Far East rallied on the revival of restriction hopes.

Wall Street opened steady but traders still holding off pending developments in Washington in connection with the Silver and the Stock Exchange Control Bills.

INDIAN STERLING
LOAN

London, April 9.

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed to-day at 99 3/4.

LONDON STOCK
EXCHANGE

London, April 9.

The London Stock Exchange markets generally were irregular. Gilt-edged were weaker. Industrials generally ruled firm but only small business was done. West Africans were strong and active.

BRITISH FUNDS.

3 1/2 per cent Console	(£20 5/8) 420 1/4
3 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan	(£108 3/8) 210 1/8
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan	(£111 1/2) 211
4 per cent Funding Loan	(£112 7/8) 212 3/4
6 1/2 per cent War Loan	(£104 1/4) 210 1/8
4 per cent Victory Bonds	(£111 1/2) 211 1/2

INDUSTRIALS.

Brazilian Traction (dol 11 1/4)	dol 11 1/8
International Holding (dol 2 1/8)	dol 2 1/8
Hydro Electric (dol 6 7/8)	dol 7
Musical Industries (25-3)	25-6
Pineapple (25-3)	25-4 1/2 x.d.
Imperial Chemical Ord (37-1 1/2)	37-7 1/2
Woolworth New Ord (93-4 1/2)	93-3
Swedish Match (9-6)	9-3
Dunlop Rubber (54-4)	54-1 1/2
University Ordinary (23-9)	23-9
Ford Motors (27-10 1/2)	28-3
Cables and Wireless	(£10) 210 1/8
British American Tobacco	(119-4 1/2) 119-4 1/2
Camera "A" (428)	428
Imperial Tobacco Ord (119-0)	119-0
P and O S.N. Co. Delf (17-3)	17-3
Distillers (92-0)	93-3
Bredford Dyers (14-0)	14-0
British Celanese (13-10 1/2)	14-1 1/2
J and P Coats Ordinary (61-9)	61-9
Countdown Ordinary (53-1 1/2)	53-4 1/2
Fine Cotton Spinners (12-0)	11-9
Wickens Ltd Ordinary (25-3)	25-3 1/2
Inter Nickels (26 7/8)	27 1/4
Bengal Iron and Steel (5-9)	5-10 1/2
Tata Iron and Steel (4112)	4112

MORE SEATS ON
KURLA MUNICIPALITYMuslims And Depressed
Classes' Demand

(From Our Correspondent).

KURLA, April 8. The Muslims and Depressed Classes of Kurla demand more representation on the Council of the Kurla Municipality in view of the rise in their population as revealed by the last census.

A meeting of the general board of the Kurla Municipality had been fixed for last evening to consider 'inter alia' the requisitions sent by Mr. A. I. R. Petwalla "that in view of the fact that the Muslims population of Kurla has increased from 4,000 in 1921 to 8,000 in 1931 as revealed by the last census and in view of the fact that the number of councillors to be elected by the Mahomedan wards was fixed according to the census figures of 1921, the Government be requested to increase the number of councillors to be elected by Mahomedan wards from 5 to 7, and the Government be requested to amend the electoral rules accordingly.

The Board was also to consider a requisition by Mr. D. T. Kardak a member of the Depressed Class "that whereas 3 seats were allotted to the Depressed Classes on the basis of one seat for 250 votes on the strength of former census statistics and the voters list; 5 seats be now allotted to the Depressed Classes in view of the present census statistics and voters list."

As only three councillors were present at the meeting time, the vice-President in the absence of the President adjourned the meeting to Wednesday the 11th instant for want of a quorum.

INDIAN LOANS

London, April 9.

3 per cent Indian Stock (279 3/4)	279 3/4
3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock	1950/55
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock	1958/58
4 1/2 per cent New Indian	1948/58
3 1/2 per cent New Indian (1954/59)	(1 1/2 p.c. premium) 1 1/2 p.c. premium
5 per cent Indian 1942/47	(£112 1/4) 212 1/4

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

5 per cent Australian Loan	1945/65
(£111 1/8) 211	

TEA SHARES

Assam Company (29-4 1/2)	29-4 1/2
Dorun Tea (60-0)	60-0
Empire of India and Ceylon	(41-10) 42-6

JUTE SHARES

Barnagora (12-0)	12-0
------------------	------

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (21-5)	21-7 1/2
Gula Kelampong (20-0)	20-0
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (29-9)	29-9

MINING SHARES

Nandiyar (60-7 1/2)	60-8
Burns Corporation (33-9)	33-7 1/2
Rio Tinto (75-7 1/8)	75-8 1/2
East Rand Proprietary (47-3)	47-7 1/2
Hand Mines (131-3)	131-3

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

New York, April 9. The following were the opening rates on the New York Stock Exchange:

General Motors (dol 38 5/8) unquoted
Anacanda Copper Mining (dol 16 1/2) dol 16 1/2
U.S. Steel Common (dol 51 7/8) dol 51 3/4
United States Steel preference (dol 90 1/2) unquoted.

BANDRA SCHOOLS
ANNUAL PAGEANTPicturesque Display By
Children

(From Our Correspondent).

BANDRA, April 9. Once again, Bandra's showman, Mr. J. P. D'Mello added a feather to his cap, when the Schools' Tournament proved a huge success yesterday evening. Mr. D'Mello is mainly responsible for the organisation of this function year in and year out.

Mr. R. D. Bell the Home Member presided and Mrs. Bell gave away the trophies.

The coloured lighting this year gave added effect to the costumes. The programme opened with a March past of all the schools. Then each school, juniors and seniors gave a display. The 'belles of Rajputana' by St. Aloysius carried away the prize for the most attractive costume in the show. The tiny tots of St. Elias School performed marvelous acrobatic feats, while the Petit Paris Orphanage in their 'Chinese festival' drew continued applause. Another attractive item was the 'Dance la Naisance du Jazz' performed by St. Andrew's girls.

Three judges comprised of Justice Divatia, Mr. Smith the Dy. Collector, and Oscar Brown. The Championship Cup was awarded to St. Stanislaus H. School. The other trophies were divided among the other schools.

Newspaper Proprietors'
Conference In Calcutta

CALCUTTA, April 9.

The next meeting of the News Paper Proprietors' Conference comes off on May 7, in Calcutta. (United Press).

GIVE EFFECT TO
RESOLUTION
City Jobless And
Corporation

(From A Correspondent.)

To celebrate the National Day (Unemployed and Labour Day) a well attended meeting of the workers was held at De Lisle Road, Mr. Raghunath Rao Salve presiding. The meeting was addressed by Messrs. Alwe, Galkwad, S. M. Qazi Tara'ker, Sarang and Mahadeo. A resolution asking the Municipal Corporation to give immediate effect to the resolution passed on the 29th March in the corporation was passed. The speakers referred to the misery prevailing amongst the unemployed and called upon the Government and other local bodies to make immediate arrangements for employment.

The meeting formed itself into a huge procession carrying huge placards depicting the miserable condition of the unemployed and proceeded towards Azad Maidan. Via Byculla, Parsi Statue, Two Tanks, Null Bazar, Madhav Baug, Bhuleswar, Marwar Bazar, Crawford Market.

The Azad Maidan, Bori Bunder, corner was tastefully decorated with placard where another crowded meeting was held. Sirdar Jamiat Singh presided.

The following resolution moved by Mr. H. V. Choudhry, Secretary of the U. M. I. Y. Workers League and seconded by Mr. Sarang was passed:

This meeting of the citizens of Bombay, on the occasion of the National week demands the release of Comrade M. N. Roy and Meerut prisoners, "work or bread" for the unemployed of India, living wage and lessening of working hours, freedom of speech, press and recognition of the right to strike and reduction of taxation of the peasants. The meeting condemned the Municipal Encroaching Department and demanded its immediate abolition as it hindered the poor citizens of Bombay from earning their living honestly.

The resolution passed at the De Lisle Road meeting was again passed at the Azad Maidan meeting. Messrs. Galkwad, amonekar, Salve and others spoke on the resolution.

SEAMEN'S 14 POINTS

(From A Correspondent.)

A well-attended extraordinary general meeting of the members of the Deck Department, of the National Seamen's Union of India, Bombay, was held in the Union's Hall, opposite Alexandra Dock Red Gate on Sunday. Rao Bahadur R. S. Asavale, J. P. M. L. C. presided.

Messrs. Abdulla Talchee E-mal, S. I. man, Abdulla Deck Serang and others emphasised the need of immediately taking steps to re-open the Clan Line Steamers to Bombay crews as a means of solving unemployment. They placed before the meeting fourteen demands by way of improving the conditions of service of Indian seamen.

Messrs. Mahomed Ebrahim Serang, S. V. Parulekar and Syed Munawwar (the instance of Gandhi) in following words:

"This Congress is further of opinion that there is no course left open for the people of India but to approve of and adopt the policy of Non-violent Non-co-operation, inaugurated by Mr. Gandhi, until the said wrongs (Khilafat and Punjab) are righted and 'Swarajya' is established. Thus it was originated as a political weapon to attain both 'Swaraj' and 'Safar' objectives. To-day it is described 'as a purely spiritual weapon to be used for mundane ends' with a further mandate that henceforth all 'Civil Resistance' for 'Swaraj' must cease. If, according to this latest announcement, 'Safar' is a purely spiritual weapon and if 'Civil Resistance' for 'Swaraj' is to be suspended then, obviously neither civil resistance nor 'Safar' could have any place, just now in the Congress programme; as Congress is primarily a political organisation with the only definite objective of 'Swaraj'. Congress is not a theological laboratory to perform individual spiritual experiments.

RIVALRY IN TRADE
LEADS TO ASSAULT

(From Our Correspondent).

ANDHERI, April 8. Great excitement prevailed on Saturday night in the neighbourhood of Malwani (Malad) when Sukkur Narayan Bhandari is said to have been belaboured with a stick by a business rival of his.

It appears that bitter feeling has existed for over a year between Sukkur Narayan and his assailant over a booth which Sukkur secured last year. He has sustained a fracture of a rib and the middle finger. The police are carrying out investigations.

OKHA PORT, April 9.

The Port Officer, Okha Port, wires:

S. S. Subedar (Line: Asiatic Steam Navigation Co.), arrived on the 4th instant with 500 tons of sugar from Java and left on the 5th instant. S. S. Durenda (Line: British India) arrived on the 6th instant, discharged 110 tons of general cargo from London, Middlebrough and Antwerp; loaded 87 tons of seeds for London and Hull and left on the 7th instant.—A. P.

300 FREAKS
OF NATURE!

HYDERABAD (Sind), (By Mail).

Three hundred freaks of nature are the benevolent gift of a Pir to humanity.

Two uncouth young Muslim "dumb dwarfs" (aged 15) hardly 3ft. in height were the curious objects of attention by an inquisitive crowd in the Hyderabad market place on the 4th inst. A Fakir accompanying the dwarfs narrated to the wondering bystanders that these two "specimens" hail from Gujrat (Punjab) where nearly 300 more of their clan are to be found.

They owe their existence in this mundane world to Shahdullah Pir who has the supernatural power of blessing issueless men with sons on the condition that the first born who would be a freak of this type, should be offered to the Pir after which the subsequent issues would be of the normal type. The non-compliance of the condition incurs the wrathful curse of the Pir which makes the progeny of the unfaithful all inherit the same features as of the first born—A. P.

SWADESHI EXHIBITION
IN BULSAR IN MAY

BULSAR, April 9.

Under the auspices of the Swadeshi League a Swadeshi Exhibition will be held in Bulsar in May.—(United Press).

A. I. C. C. MUST MEET
SAYS NARIMAN

(Continued from page 1)

ments of the past and particularly of recent years in 1930 and 1932, more than counter-balance the slight reverses and setbacks of 1933-34. I feel that the valiant army of thousands, men and women, deserved better appreciation and higher testimony from the Commander for the tremendous self-sacrifices and sufferings that they had cheerfully undergone. It must have been a tragic heart-breaking message for them to be told, at the end of a long-drawn-out struggle, that their "Satyagraha" was "adulterated" and not upto the mark and henceforward none of them is fit and qualified for the arena to use this weapon. It must be remembered that the rank and file joined in the thousands not as pilgrims for a saintly, godly, spiritual mission; they enrolled primarily and essentially as "Soldiers of Freedom" to participate only in the political struggle and it is unfair to judge them by any other moral or spiritual standard.

CALL A. I. C. C.

This last unexpected development renders early summoning of A. I. C. C. imperative and essential. In 1920 at the Special Session of the Congress at Calcutta the "Satyagraha" was launched at the instance of Gandhi in following

Trade Absorbs Southern Selling

FOREIGN SELLING IN NEW YORK MARKET

Bankhead And Dies Bills Before The House

NEW COTTON CODE ON MARGIN REQUIREMENTS

Bombay, April 9. On Saturday the New York cotton futures market was easier in the absence of any important buying and also by unfavourable Liverpool cables and foreign selling. The market was featureless with covering of short sales in near months. Later on there was some liquidation in May delivery. The market opened at a decline of 2 points with May delivery 12.07. There was some long liquidation which resulted in a further decline of 3 points and May delivery reached the lowest level of the day 12.04 during the first hour. Later on there was some short covering and prices improved 5 points from the lowest level but again declined on foreign selling. The market closed at a net decline of 4 points for near months but January 1935 option was excepted on which closed 2 points higher. Spot cotton prices declined 5 points to 12.25c.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET. The New Orleans cotton futures market was quiet but steady and closed unchanged to a decline of 2 points. Spot cotton prices remained unchanged at 12.25c.

REUTERS NEW YORK REVIEW. The market has been quiet and narrow awaiting final action on the Bankhead Bill or more definite incentive in other directions. Recoveries of about 40 points from the recent low levels met with a little more Southern selling and realising, prices reacting partially, with some arbitrage selling or hedge selling against foreign growths. However the pressure was not aggressive.

Demand for spot was dull but the basis remained generally steady. Japan is credited with buying of near months to fix prices and houses with Far Eastern connections, it was reported, were buying some new crop. The first weekly weather report of the season says that planting has made good progress in Texas and South Carolina but that little has been accomplished in most portions of the Central and Eastern Belts.

Despite the uncertainties of raw cotton, some improvement is reported in primary cloth markets this week which is regarded as a reflection of satisfactory retail turnovers.

The Liverpool Cotton futures market opened at a rise of 2 points with May 6.12 on Saturday. There was scattered hedge selling which met with price-fixing by trade. Later on little Bombay selling met some trade calling. Prices fluctuated within a narrow range of 3 points and finally closed at a decline of one point to unchanged. Middling American Spot Cotton prices were unchanged at 6.40d. per lb.

In view of legislative measures in America there is less inclination to operate otherwise the situation is improving and there is good demand for actual cotton. U. S. Government is holding large quantities of actual cotton and it is not pressed for sale on the markets. So the available supply of class cotton in open markets is greatly reduced and if the Smith Bill is passed we believe it will be difficult to get good cotton.

INDIAN COTTON. East Indian cotton futures market was quiet but steady prices closed unchanged to a decline of one point. At the close May was quoted 4.87 July 4.81 and October 4.85.

EGYPTIAN COTTON. Egyptian cotton section was quiet but steady with some nervous liquidation in Uppers futures. Sakels futures closed unchanged and spot cotton prices were raised by 4 points to 8.79. Upper futures declined 1 to 2 points and spot Upper Egyptian cotton prices closed one point higher at 6.89d. per lb.

TRADE SUPPORT. Messrs. M. and B. Stern State:—Despite the uncertainty over pending legislation of Stock Exchange Control Bill and Cotton Code increasing marginal requirements trade absorbed Southern and foreign selling. The Bankhead Bill and the Dies Silver Bill are expected to come up before the Houses today.

Although the first weekly weather report states good progress has been made in planting in Texas and South Carolina with backward conditions in Central and Eastern Belts, improvement in

primary cloth markets and sustained trade demand restricted free offerings from loan cotton holders. Rumours of inflation have been current for some time but no indication is apparent since the Finance Bill allows only a further 10 per cent devaluation of the dollar.

PRIVATE CABLES. N. Y. May highest (11.51 a.m.) 12.09 N. Y. May lowest (10.40 a.m.) 12.04-05 Liverpool May highest (10-1 a.m.) 6.12+02 Liverpool May lowest (10-45 a.m.) 6.09-01 Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—New York.—May liquidation absorbed by spot houses. Otherwise featureless. New York.—Nervous shorts covering May in narrow market caused relative strength nears. Expect widening tendency again as notice day approaches. Messrs. Sarupchand Prithvi have received the following cable information:—Liverpool.—Market activity severely restricted owing continued uncertainty American legislation and suggested margin requirements; proposals Dies Bill apparently only discretionary. New York.—Better business situation; planting is interfered with rain Western Belt.

New York.—(Dated 6-4-34) Dull, steady Liverpool selling distant; Spot Houses buying May; cloths somewhat active; expect passage Dies Silver Bill, doubt if President make effective.

HIGH & LOW SHARE VALUES

Names	Interest	Highest	Lowest
B. Dreyer	755d	725-8d	227-8
Century	227-8	211-4	200
Nagpur	200	238-2	187-8
Swadeshi	187-8	168-12	130
Kohinoor	130	126-14	57-4
Tata Ord.	57-4	53-4	210
Tata Def.	210	208-12	114-12
Tata Hydro	114-12	111-12	102-12
Tata Power	102-12	98-12	1100
Andhra Ord.	1100	1073-12	457-8
B. Burma	457-8	398-12	290
C. Cement	290	371-4	206-4
Aloek	206-4	191-4	278-2
Bundi	278-2	270	28-12
		28-2	

DEBENTURE PRICES

Names	Interest	Market
Andhra Valley	8 p.c.	100
Andhra Valley	6 p.c.	110
Bombay Steam	6 p.c.	112
Bombay Tyre	6 p.c.	114
Kohinoor Mills	7 p.c.	108
Sholapur	7 p.c.	95-8
Tata Hydro	7 p.c.	110
Tata Steel	7 p.c.	112
Tata Power	4 p.c.	210-4
Tata Power	7 p.c.	113

COTTON POSITION TIGHT

Liquidation In Wheat

Messrs. M. and B. Stern have received the following cable advice from their Head Office:—Cotton.—"Spot position tight. We favor purchases on set-backs."—Liverpool Wheat.—"Liquidation nears May depress further slightly but any favorable factor would cause advance."—London Sugar.—"May liquidation causing sagging prices but still in favor long run."—London Rubber Linseed oil.—"Opinion unchanged."

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Names	Interest	Market
Broach A-M Op. 197	197	197
Lowest 196	196	196
Broach J-Aug. Op. 199 3/4	199 3/4	199 3/4
Lowest 198 3/4	198 3/4	198 3/4
Omra May Op. 168 3/4	168 3/4	168 3/4
Lowest 168	168	168
Omra July Op. 170 1/4	170 1/4	170 1/4
Lowest 169 1/2	169 1/2	169 1/2
Bengal May Op. 128	128	128
Lowest 127 1/4	127 1/4	127 1/4
Bengal July Op. 131 1/2	131 1/2	131 1/2
Lowest 129 3/4	129 3/4	129 3/4
Teji-Mandi for Broach J-Aug. Rs. 14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2

ALEXANDRIA COTTON

SAKELS—	May	15.88-03
May	16.02-03	
November	15.76-05	
January	17.79-05	
ASHMOUNI—	April	11.95+03
April	12.10+02	
October	12.14	
December		

SHANGHAI EXCHANGE

T. T. on London—	1.4 1/8
Previous closing	1.4 3/16
To-day's opening	1.4 3/16
To-day's closing	1.4 3/16

WALL-STREET MARKET

DULL SESSION
NEW YORK, April 7. Messrs. Batilvala and Karani have issued the following report showing closing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

Names	Price
Amer. Power and Light 5 per cent. P. A.	19
Amer. Forn. Power Com.	10
Amer. Forn. Power Gold D	52
Amer. Forn. Power 7 per cent. P.	23
Electric Bond Common	17
Electric Bond 5 dol. Pfd.	43
Electric Bond 6 per cent. Pfd.	52
Consolidated Gas	38
Columbia Gas	15
American Tel. and Tel.	119
Western Union Telg.	56
Radio Corp.	8
Chesapeake and Ohio	47
New York Central	36
Baltimore and Ohio R R	30
Eric R R	22
Pennsylvania R R	35
Union Pacific R R	132
Great North Pfd.	22
National Dairy	16
Hiram Walker	45
Distillers Seagram	19
Amr. Tobacco B	74
Dupont	100
St. Oil of N J	46
Bethlehem Steel	43
United States Steel	51-5/8
American Smelting	45
Noranda Mines	44
Int. Nickel of Canada	28
Anacosta Copper Mining	16-5/8
Kennecott Copper	22
Cerro de Pasco Copper	37
International Harvester	38-3/4
General Motors	5
Fackard Motor	22
General Electric	14
Mid. Con. Petroleum	30
Atlantic Refining	16-7/8
Socny	14
Plymouth Oil	15
American Radiator	28-3/4
Chase Bank	475
National City Bank	29
Sun Life of Canada	36
National Distillers	29
Celanese Corporation of Am.	36
General Foods	34

MANCHESTER COTTON TRADE

General Price Cutting

Liverpool, March 21. (By Mail.)—A Liverpool firm states:—Price cutting in the trade is again general not among the spinners but among the manufacturers. Orders have been accepted during the last week by some manufacturers that must show a very heavy loss even by the firms that are paying less than the list rate of wages. The only explanation must be that yarn was bought very cheaply some months ago, and the advantage of this is being given away to the buyer.

CLOTH. China is settling down to business after the New Year festivities. In some directions enquiry for trifling lots of greys and white shirtings, coloured stripe poplins, broads and fancies, have been received, but the aggregate turnover for China has been poor. There is a wide diversion of opinion about the outlook for the near future. Some are inclined to take a gloomy view because of the internal condition of the country and the seriousness of the Japanese competition, but there are others with a more intimate knowledge of the Chinese market who are quietly optimistic that this year will witness a development of a much healthier business especially in coloured stripe poplins and finer classes of goods. One pointer in this direction is that spring goods are reported to be moving steadily into consumption at prices about 10 per cent. above what was paid by dealers.

BLEACHING CLOTH. Demand from Egypt is confined almost exclusively to bleaching cloth of high quality and grey and white shirtings. Several of the South American markets are offering on a low basis for printed and dyed goods, and useful contracts have been fixed up for the Argentine and Colombia. Piece dyed and printed goods have been in steady request for Scandinavia and the Levant, but only isolated transactions have been possible for West Africa. Morocco has given out a number of minor orders for bleaching cloth and a small business has been put through for Iraq and Persia.

Domestic markets have been more active operators. Australia and South Africa have led the way with purchases of poplins, dress fabrics and linings. Most of the home trade houses are doing a healthy business in a very wide range of cloth, prominent among which are poplins, satens, casement cloth, printed cloth, and various coloured goods.

YARN

The German tariff quota in regard to cotton yarn of counts

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Names	Price
B. C. RATE	
T. T. D D 1/6	
LONDON	
Banks selling T. T. D D 1/6 1/16 April	
Banks selling T. T. 1/8 1/32 May/June	
Banks selling T. T. 1/6 July-Dec	
Banks buying D D 1/6 1/8	
Banks buying 3 mos 1/8 5/16 April	
Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 5/32 June-July	
NEW YORK B. C. RATE	
T. T. 250	
Banks selling T. T. 257	
Banks buying T. T. 255 3/4	
PARIS—	
Banks selling D D 587	
Banks buying D D 597	
T. Steel Ord. 56/10, 56/4, 56/12, 56/10	
Banks selling D D 57	
JAPAN	
Banks selling D D 56 3/4	
Banks selling T. T. 78 1/2	
Banks buying 60 days 77 1/4	
HONGKONG	
Banks selling D D 101 1/4	
Banks selling D D 90 3/4	
SINGAPORE	
Banks selling D D 156 3/4	
BERLIN	
Banks selling D D 97	
CROSS RATE	
New York/London 5 1/8 7th inst.	
Shanghai/London 1/4 3/16 9th inst.	
Japan/London 1/2 5/32 9th inst.	
London/Paris 75.31 7th inst.	
London/Belgium 22.10 7th inst.	
London/Switzerland 15.98 7th inst.	
London/Italy 60.12 7th inst.	
London/Berlin 13.01 7th inst.	
London/Stockholm 19.39 7th inst.	
London/New York 5.17 7th inst.	
London/Amsterdam 7.68 1/2 7th inst.	
Java/London 7.60 7th inst.	
Tone of Sterling Exchange—Very firm.	
Gold 26.15-1 8th inst. 26.14-7 7th inst.	
Silver London Ready 20 6th inst. 19 5/16 7th inst.	
Silver London Forward 20 1/16 6th inst. 20 1/16 7th inst.	
Silver New York Ready 46 1/2 6th inst. 46 1/2 7th inst.	
London Discounts 3 mos 1 per cent	
6th inst. 1 per cent 7th inst.	
London Discounts 6 mos 1 1/8 per cent	
6th inst. 1 1/8 per cent 7th inst.	
Imperial Bank Rate 3 1/2 per cent	
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent	
Money—	
Call 2 per cent	
3 mos 2 per cent	
6 mos 2 per cent	
Tone: Firm.	

LINSEED AND WHEAT

Names	Price
Linseed May	8 4/8
Linseed Sept.	8 1/8
Wheat May	13 1/4
Wheat Sept.	13 1/8

PRODUCE RECEIPTS

Names	Price
Khandesh	2,363
Central India	1,556
Barsi-Nugger	78
Berar	7,677
Central Provinces	1,381
Dholera	1,381
Sind-Punjab	203
Broach	7,888
Western-Northern	56
Tinnevely and Cambodia	74
Egyptians	21,765
Total Cotton	21,765
Wheat	10,248
Linseed	8,372
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	643
Gingellyseed	770
Poppysseed	41
Groundnuts	8,705
Castorseed	1,647
Rice	21,394
Myrabollams	1,225
Cottonseed	1,775
Gram	498
Tinjar	1,890
Barley	587
Coal	170

GOLD & SILVER

The local gold market is quiet but steady with a limited business. Prices fluctuated within a narrow range. Shanghai Exchange on London was steady at 14 3/16. At the moment there is less desire to operate as the Dies Silver Bill is expected to be discretionary.

NEW YORK SILVER

Names	Price
Spot Silver	46 1/4-1/8c
May delivery	46.84-04
July delivery	46.90+05
Tone—Steady.	

below 47s imported by Lancashire into Germany is creating a serious position among Bolton Spinners.

Much machinery has already been compelled to stop owing to the sudden exhaustion of the British quota which was fixed at 550,000 kilos (1,215,000 lbs.). It is now estimated that there is a prospect of the British quota being doubled, but no official intimation has been received.

Egyptian spinners of counts below 47s are not producing more than about 60 per cent. capacity. A strongly worded resolution calling for urgent action "to preserve and extend the Lancashire Cotton trade in the markets of the world" has been forwarded by the Executive Committee of the Cotton Trade League to the President of the Board of Trade.

SHARE BAZAR

BOMBAY, April 7. The local Share Bazar opened quiet with scattered long liquidation but at the decline there was impressive support and prices soon rallied. Bombay Burma, Power and Cement Shares were very active with a good enquiry. Indian Cements rose to Rs. 331/4 while Bombay Burmas improved to Rs. 450. Tata Power Shares

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Names	Price
Bom. Dyeing 721, 17, 18, 15, 717	
Century 220, 18, 220	
Central India 240, 37, 42, 240	
Kohinoor 127, 26, 27, 125	
Simplex 72, 71/4	
Swadeshi 170, 68, 72, 170	
Bundi 28/12, 29/1	
I. Cement 390, 87, 92, 86, 387	
T. Steel Dfd. 203, 1, 202	
T. Steel Ord. 56/10, 56/4, 56/12, 56/10	
B. Burma 445, 43, 45, 43, 51, 447	
Andhra 1386, 80, 83, 78, 80	

were firm at Rs. 1021/4. Mill Shares were quiet but steady with a limited business. Tata Steel ordinary shares were quoted at Rs. 56/12 while Dfids. were done at Rs. 201/4. The undertone of the market was firm and the outlook is in favour of further improvement.

TEXTILE MILLS.

Names	Price
100 Ahm. Advance	275
200 Bom. Cotton	20
250 Bombay Dyeing	717/8
250 Bradbury	35
100 Century	221/4
100 Central India	240
100 Colaba	74/6
100 Crescent	7/3
250 Currin	5
250 David	60
250 Darnley	401-4
1 E. D. Sassoon	0-2-6
100 Elphinstone	0-12
100 Finlay	75
1000 Framji Petit	95
100 Gokak	135
1000 Hindustan	1625
100 Indore	117/8
50 Kastoorchand	0
100 Khatau	49
100 Kohinoor	125/10
250 Laxmi	715
100 Madhwal	4
250 Madras United	65
1000 Moraji	525
250 Model	90
50 Mysore	90
200 New Great	117/8
100 Osmanshah	N60
100 Phoenix	268
25 Sassoon Silk	30
1000 Sholapur	3000
50 Simplex	71/4
100 Swadeshi	170/10
100 Swan	37
25 Tata	9/12
500 Vishnu	1406
1,000 Western	753

BANKS

Names	Price
50-100 Baroda	89/4
25-50 Central	24/4
500 Imperial	1295
125/500 Imp. Conty.	323/12
50-100 India	105/8
5 Union	4/9/6

CEMENTS

Names	Price
10 Bundi	29/1
70 Gwalior	N93
250 Indian	387/8
40 Katni Def.	1235
40 Katni Ord.	325/10
75 Okha	166-4
100 Punjab	18/1
100 Shahabad	328/12
70 United	85

INSURANCE

Names	Price
15-100 Jupiter	10/2
15-75 New India	29/8
200 Oriental	387/5
10-100 Vulcan	7/0

JUPITER GENERAL
has various schemes of
LIFE INSURANCE to
suit all. J9

The Bombay Chronicle

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J10

BOMBAY TUESDAY, APRIL 10, 1934

MRS. NAIDU INTERPRETS MAHATMA'S DECISION

A Recommendation, & No Mandate

A. I. C. C. Must Give Its Verdict To Prevent Confusion Of Issues & Policies

BOMBAY, Monday.

An emphatic declaration that Mahatma Gandhi's latest announcement, advising all Congressmen to suspend Civil Disobedience and restricting it to himself, has not in the least altered the constitutional position of the Congress, and the need for calling a meeting of the A. I. C. C. with a view to prevent confusion of issues and policies was all the greater and therefore, she would exert all her influence to that end, was made by Mrs. Naidu in an interview to the Associated Press today.

"Mahatma Gandhi's latest statement," she says, "is yet another public act of self-humiliation which is his characteristic method of penance, for what he conceives to be either personal or vicarious wrong judgment or wrong action. But I cannot help feeling that it is also, however unconsciously, an ungracious and undesired indictment of thousands of loyal, devoted men and women, who, at his bidding, made immense sacrifices and underwent tremendous hardships in pursuit of his ideal of satyagraha."

withdrawn nor suspended. In her opinion, it is nothing but an urgent and poignant plea in favour of true satyagraha, and with all its prestige and weight, it could not be a mandate.

It is only a recommendation to the Congress to limit the scope of Civil Disobedience to its sole representative, namely himself. The decision therefore was only a modification of the Poona decision which converted Mass Civil Disobedience to Individual Civil Disobedience.

NOT SUSPENDED.
Mrs. Naidu thinks that those who have been ecstatic in their praise of Gandhi's announcement had failed to realise the Civil Disobedience had neither been

VALUE OF TRADITIONS

Bombay Governor's Speech At City High School Annual Function

Lord Brabourne, the Governor of Bombay, distributed the prizes to the successful boys of the Dr. da Silva H. School today. In its 86 years existence, this was the first occasion that the Governor of Bombay had visited the School. His Excellency was received by Dr. D'Monte, the President of the Board of Management, and introduced to the Trustees, Members and the Principal, Mr. J. S. Pereira. H.E. the Archbishop was also present.

Mr. J. S. Pereira, the Principal read the report of the School which contained abstracts from the reports of various Educational Inspectors favourably commenting on the work of the school. The report records, "that another of our old boys steered the destinies of our City. It was hardly 5 years that the late Dr. Batliwala, the first of our Boys to be elected Mayor of Bombay had quitted the Chair, when another of our old boys, Dr. M. C. Javie filled it."

The governor then distributed the prizes to the successful boys. After this Dr. D'Monte presented a handsomely illuminated copy of the school magazine the Governor in a casket.

GOVERNOR'S SPEECH

His Excellency, in the course of his speech addressing the students, said: "I hope you all appreciate your good fortune in being members of a school with so high a reputation for efficiency and such long standing traditions. I hope you realise the value of traditions. It is rather the fashion in these modern times to deride them, but I feel sure that for youth at any rate they have not lost their appeal. It should be a source of inspiration to all of you that you belong to a School whose past history goes back well over half a century, and among whose past students are numbered many distinguished men."

I see that the present Mayor of our City, Dr. Javie, is one of your past students. I hope this will be an inspiration to you all to strive for a similar pinnacle of distinction. In any case by being members of a School you not only achieve the advantage of an education conducted on the soundest and most efficient lines, which, however doubtful you may be of its value at present, you will certainly esteem one of your greatest blessings in time to come, but you also become partners in a great heritage. You will also obtain the benefit of the spirit engendered by the corporate life of this School, and will become responsible for doing your share in keeping this spirit alive."

Congressmen and their divergent views about Council-Entry" writes Professor Shibban Lal, Secretary of the Cawnpore Harijan Sewak Sangha and a prominent Congress worker, in the course of a statement to the Press.

"The report," he continues, "is mischievous and baseless. Knowing as I do the opinion of my friends and colleagues in the local Congress circles, I am intimately acquainted with the facts, and I have no hesitation in saying that they stand solidly behind Mahatma Gandhi in whatever he does. They welcome his Poona Statement and those who could not offer individual Civil Disobedience, took to constructive work such as Harijan uplift, Khaddar and Swadeshi. And now that Mahatma has blessed the Delhi proposals, those amongst us that believe in council-entry will gladly do all in our power to bring victory to the Congress; others who do not believe in council-entry, while continuing at their respective posts, will give all help possible for them to the new programme. It is, therefore, absurd to say that the new programme has created any revolt amongst the local Congressmen against Mahatma's leadership. We are a most homogenous set and will be ever loyal to our unowned king."

"EVER LOYAL TO GANDHIJI"

Alleged Revolt From Cawnpore Contradicted As Mischievous

Cawnpore, April 7. "I was surprised to find in the 'Statesman' a report about an alleged meeting of Cawnpore

RECONSTRUCTION IN DHARBHANGA

Maharajah's Offer To Finance Town Planning Scheme

DARBHANGA, April 9. Reconstruction work in the district of Dharbhanga has been taken fully in hand and is proceeding satisfactorily. The two colonies, the Bengali Tola and Lachmiasar, are nearly complete 420 units in the former and about a hundred in the latter have been erected. It is expected that the two colonies will be ready by the end of the month.

About 500 tube wells have been sunk throughout the district and about 1800 wells have been cleared. The police rendered great assistance in this connection. A sum of rupees two lakhs from the Viceroy's Fund has been allotted for this purpose.

ROAD REPAIRS

The roads in the district that have suffered greatly are being repaired and the greater part of the communications have been restored.

The generous offer of the Maharaja of Darbhanga to finance the town planning scheme is appreciated generally and a scheme to implement it has been prepared to overhaul some portions of the town which are congested and unhealthy.—A.P.

MR. JINNAH AND THE LEAGUE

The special correspondent of the "Star of India" of Calcutta wires from Delhi under date April 4:—

He came; he saw; but he did not conquer. That is what can be honestly said about the visit of the President of the All-India Muslim League to Delhi. The meeting of the Council of the League, if it has done nothing else, has helped prominent members of the League to make Mr. Jinnah understand that what ever might be his views on the White Paper proposals, the vast majority of Indian Muslims are willing and anxious to work the next Reforms provided that provincial Autonomy is real and not illusory.

Mr. Jinnah had talks with a number of Muslim members of the Legislative Assembly and the Council of State and everyone of them; it is stated, told him that even if he advised the Muslim community to reject the White Paper, his advice would not be followed especially when what the community had secured under the White Paper scheme had been secured after strenuous work for more than five years. Two or three prominent Muslim leaders told your correspondent that the presence of Begum Shah Nawaz was of great help to supporters of the White Paper at the meeting of the Council of the League. The Begum Saheba, it appears, told Mr. Jinnah candidly and fearlessly what many members of the League might not perhaps have told him.

Swami Govindanand On Urgency Of ... I. C. C. Meeting

KARACHI, April 8. Swami Govindanand, a left wing Congress leader, in a statement to the Associated Press welcomes the suspension of civil disobedience. The Swami expresses the opinion that an A.I.C.C. meeting should forthwith be summoned formally to call off the movement. He asks now that Mahatma Gandhi has called off civil disobedience, will Government suspend the operation of the ordinances, order the immediate and unconditional release of all political prisoners, remove the ban on Congress Committees, call Congress representatives to a peace conference and settle the Swaraj constitution.—A.P.

OUT TO BRING BACK ASHES

Woodfull Assures Ceylon Of His Team's Success In England

COLOMBO, April 8. The Australian Cricket team, which is going to England to play in the coming Test matches was entertained to dinner by the Ceylon Cricket Association at the Grand Oriental Hotel here.

During the course of the day an exhilarating and enjoyable cricket match was witnessed on the N. C. C. grounds when the Australian team met and drew with an All Ceylon XI, led by Capt. W. T. Brindley. In marked contrast to the grimness with which the referee, M. C. C. matches were fought, yesterday's encounter was characterized by a happy holiday spirit and there were no unseemly incidents of any kind.

As was expected, the Australians proved that in batting they have an exceptionally strong side, although in bowling they are definitely weak.

WOODFULL OPTIMISTIC.

At the dinner given last night, Mr. W. M. Woodfull, in the course of a speech said that many Australian teams had passed through England to regain the Ashes from England. Some were successful, while others were not, but they hoped to return as successful as the last Australian team that toured England. He could assure them that they had 16 players who would do their utmost to bring about that result. He once more thanked them for the hospitality extended to them and left sure that on their return from England, whether they succeeded or not, that the 18th Australian team would win again play in Colombo.—United Press.

"EVENT OF GREAT SIGNIFICANCE"

Sir C. P. R. Iyer On Gandhi's Advice

TRIVANDRUM, April 9. Interviewed by the Associated Press regarding the present Congress policy, Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer said: "It is an event of great significance in that Gandhi has definitely advised his followers to bring them to suspended civil disobedience and also enabled the members of the Congress to enter the legislatures of the country, thus launching a programme of activity on constitutional lines. The rebirth of a strong political party and the abandonment of non-cooperation must be welcomed by the Government and the people alike as ushering into existence a well-organised constitutional opposition, which may in course of time, be able to assume responsibility of office."

"What has happened will be a stimulus even to those who are not members of the Congress organization. The attainment of India's ideal and the working of any constitution that may emerge from Parliament will inevitably depend for their success on the existence of a right atmosphere, the elimination of passive resistance as a chronic factor and the carefully directed activities of well-knit political, as apart from communal, parties. If the present decision had been taken some years ago, the history of India would probably have been different.—A.P.

FOR UNIQUE SUCCESS IN CRICKET

Benares Presents Civic Address To Maharaja Of Vizianagaram

BENARES, April 9. The Maharajakumar of Vizianagaram was presented with a civic address following unique success in the cricket match against the M.C.C. at a public meeting that was held in the Town Hall under the presidency of Principal Dhruva of the Hindu University. The address stated that it was mainly due to the efforts of the Maharajakumar that cricket had such a successful revival in India.

"Neither Blunder Nor Misfortune"

Bulabhai Desai Envisages Great Possibilities In Mahatma's Decision

Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai has issued the following statement:

It is hardly necessary to say that I have very carefully studied Mahatma Gandhi's statement issued from Patna forbidding the exercise of Satyagraha or civil resistance to every Indian except himself. I had also the special advantage of discussing the earlier text of the statement with him while at Patna.

Naturally a step of this character produces different reactions, partly by reason of the failure to perceive the plain from which Mahatma generally conceives his ideals and places them for acceptance by the Indian people and partly from preconceived judgment as regards the development of the Indian political situation.

To those who do not even concede that at the root of all actions of Mahatma there is a spiritual base the statement is undoubtedly difficult to understand. On the other hand without necessarily qualifying oneself for spiritual belief or action it should not be a matter of much difficulty for others to appreciate his point of view. He holds that Satyagraha is a spiritual instrument of great potency and is not merely subjective in its results. But it is calculated to affect the mind and the morals of those whom it is ought to influence.

Sincere Belief.

Mahatma is sincere in his belief and has been so throughout the struggle that pure Satyagraha would affect the terrorist and bring him back to the path of peace and non-violence as much as those who govern India today who would be brought to the realisation that the subjection of one race by another is wrong.

It may be that such a spiritual height is not attainable except by a single individual during the course of history and it may even be that they failed to effect the evolution which they aimed at, but they are not to be judged by results but by their motives.

According to my humble view it is not Mahatma who has failed us but it is we who have failed him. In such a situation and with a sincere belief in the power of Satyagraha "it requires immense courage and still greater largeness of heart not to quarrel with those who do not come up to the standard but to make sacrifices in his own person and leave the others free to use their energies and resources in the manner suited to their development. This respectfully I believe is the true meaning of the statement issued by Mahatma."

Neither Blunder Nor Misfortune.

It is neither a blunder nor a misfortune. He has recognised that there is use for Satyagraha, even by those who are not sufficiently spiritually qualified where there is a mass movement for a direct objective and for a limited period of time, as he has recognised that in a mass movement there is necessarily a limit to the emotional and material resources of those who join in it. The very movement itself in such a case if carried on along the line he has laid down, though it may have failed in its immediate objective, is sure to leave those who had joined it, those who have sympathised with it and the rest of the country the better for its exercise. And this is also the true substance of the last Satyagraha movement. It has left India thoroughly convinced of the value of Satyagraha and the propriety of its use in a just cause. To those of us who have taken part in it there is no bitterness

there is no disappointment and there will be no bickerings. We will begin to tread the somewhat lower path of the daily routine of struggle.

Three Groups.

In his statement Mahatma has really divided on the basis of his understanding the Indian people into (a) himself as the sole representative Satyagrahi (b) those who are his spiritual followers and (c) the rest of the politically minded Indians who accept his principles of truth and Non-violence in the prosecution of their political aims.

As regards himself we have no right to speak. As regards the second group he has pointed the way for their work. He has joined them to take a vow of poverty and self-denial and to go back to the Indian masses to ameliorate their conditions mentally and physically as well as within a measure spiritually. As regards those politically minded Indians who believe in Truth and Non-violence as basic principles he has asked them to go forward with such items of programme as may be best suited to the circumstances which may arise from time to time.

These will be the principles which will guide the revived Swaraj Party for there is a very clear dividing line between the rest of the workers in the political field as distinguished from the Congressmen. He tests are those by which few others can stand. His analysis of the present situation in India has led him to the belief that among the Congressmen, working in co-ordination with each other, it is not only possible but advisable that the energies of every group should be utilized for the specific purpose or purposes which each group may place as its main objective.

Go Forward Confidently.

Such a course would result according to his opinion in a harmonious development of the Congress work and maintain that unity of ideal for the attainment of freedom of India which is the essential condition of the faith and work of every Congressman.

With this support of Mahatma and encouragement from him we go forward with the confident assurance that we are but a part of the great national organization and that our work is supplementary to the work of the rest of the groups of Congressmen and with the united efforts of all we have reason to hope that our common end will soon be attained.

CALCUTTA'S MAYORALTY

Two Congress Groups To Run Separate Candidates

CALCUTTA, April 9. A good deal of interest attaches to the coming election of Mayorality which takes place tomorrow. The two Congress wings in the Corporation have decided to run separate candidates for it. Doctor Roy's group has nominated Mr. Nalini Ranjan Sarkar while the other section is supporting Mr. Fazlul Haq who is a nominee of the Mohammedan group. Though things are yet in a state of uncertainty yet chances seem to be in favour of Mr. Sarkar who is expected to be supported in addition to the members of his own party by the European and nominated groups.—United Press.

DUTY BEFORE CONGRESS

Hindu-Muslim Differences Must Be Settled, Says Mr. Aggarwal

NEW DELHI, April 8. Mr. Jagannath Aggarwal, of the Democratic party welcomed the decision of Mahatma Gandhi and said: "If political parties of all shades concentrate their attention on the White Paper proposals, I have no doubt that good progress will be made. Of supreme importance at the moment is the settlement of Hindu-Muslim differences and the Congressmen can go a lot in achieving that object."

The Swarajya party has for it a very high tradition of Parliamentary work in the Assembly and I have every hope that the new Swarajya party under its leaders, Dr. Ansari and Mr. Desai will come up to the standard set by the late Pandit Motilal Nehru.

"The political life in the country is disorganised and it is time that all the constructive forces in the country be mobilised towards constitutional progress and economic recovery.—A.P.

"A MOMENTOUS STEP"

What Mr. J. N. Basu Thinks Of Mahatma's Decision

CALCUTTA, April 9. Interview on Mahatma Gandhi's decision calling off the civil disobedience movement, Mr. J. N. Basu, M.L.C., President of the Liberal Federation, said, "the decision of the influential group in the Congress with the concurrence of Mahatma Gandhi regarding council entry and the suspension of the civil disobedience movement and the direction of its activities towards constructive work is a momentous step in the long and laborious work that lies before the country in placing public